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BY ENOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 9.

CONTINUED.

GEORGE BARNES HARVEY,

Or the "Man with the Carpet Bag."

Compromise of Police—Harvey's ill luck—Loss of his Toronto houses and lots—Return to Philadelphia—Robbery of Lescure's jewelry store—New movements—Harvey's deposit in the Louisville Bank—His operations for the robbery and its accomplishment in the sum of \$20,000—Accidental recognition of Harry White—Consequent fears of Harvey and return of the stolen money to the vaults of the Bank.

Harvey now appeared to be in a more hopeless condition than the consequences of his crimes had ever reduced him to before, and losing heart and giving up, he followed his captors to the prison with a sullenness which disdained a single word. He got over this, however. The elasticity of hope which never utterly deserts the young, regained a partial empire in his bosom, and he once more listened to the suggestions which his knavish cunning and professional experience aroused against despair. He was hopelessly implicated, it was true, but they had only caught him and not the lost treasure. Harvey was sufficiently inured to crime, and to the operations of its pursuit by the officers of the law and its more immediate victims, to know that avarice owns a control over the human breast superior to any abstract love of justice, and adapting this philosophy to his then condition, he felt a strong degree of security in the sole dependence which the losers would have upon his stubborn will, to get any fraction of their stolen treasure back. They could trace a few hundred dollars to the Bank of Rome and the Bank of Toronto, it was true, and it was also true that they might retain upon this the grip of just possession; but the houses which were already in progression were firmly his own, because the means which caused their erection could not be traced to the stolen money; and, moreover, there was a monstrous moiety which had found another issue through the hands of Morgan which they also might suppose could be reached through the medium of his confession.

Harvey rose in hope as he conned over these infallible holds upon the power of his prosecutors, and ere he had run the catalogue of chances through, he plainly saw that with the treasure at his command and the vague hopes he might hold out in relation to Morgan, he could wring confessions from them, which, if they did not reach the great extent of immediate and complete discharge, would at least so modify his penance that his punishment would be but nominal.

While he was thus ably canvassing the various phases of the doctrine of compromise, as applicable in this case to himself, the creditors were agitated with designs which tended to the same conclusion as the criminal. He had been incarcerated in his cell but twenty-four hours, when agitated beyond endurance with their desire to test the probability of recovering their money through his repentance or fears, they obtained communication with him and vaguely

held him out offers of composition on condition that he should make them whole again.

The door being thus opened, the arrangement regularly proceeded from that time, and finally resulted in a solemn but secret agreement that if he would restore his share of the plunder, he should be released. This proposal was rejected by Harvey for a length of time, but it being insisted upon by the officers who had the transaction in their hands, he yielded his consent, gave up his Toronto deeds and nearly all his money, and was then set at liberty after a short imprisonment.

He returned at once to the thievish companions who were awaiting the result, with a full determination to renew his professional employments, and with Jacob Faithful's maxim to sustain him, of "Better luck next time." It may be inferred from this, that Harvey took up his residence in Philadelphia; indeed it may as well be said so in direct terms, for it was the fact. He hired the lower part of a small house in Southwark and resided there with his wife, until October, 1840, when in consequence of the close surveillance by the police, from his now known character, he removed to Cincinnati. There was however, a further inducement for this, and the reader will be able to readily trace it out, when we inform him that a few evenings previous to his departure, the jewelry store of E. Lescure was robbed of several thousand dollars worth of goods, and that it was recollected some time afterwards that Harvey, in company with some other suspicious looking men, had been seen hovering about the premises on the night when the depredation was committed.

Shortly after his arrival in Cincinnati, Harvey saw an opportunity for a good exploit, or series of exploits. These were no less than the robbing of the Louisville Bank of Kentucky, and one or two others on the Ohio or Mississippi rivers. He closely examined the premises of the first, and decided that the plan was possible with that one, and then with a self reliance worthy of a higher aim, he decided to perform

the entire enterprise alone. The tuition which he had received in lock-fitting, and in the manufacture of skeleton keys from Lyndes, who was the most accomplished "screwman" of the times, and the additional experience which he obtained by a professional association with William Morgan, made him fully equal to the task. He therefore set about it with a perfect reliance on his skill, daring and presence of mind to carry it through. His preliminary investigations on being pushed, revealed to him the fortunate fact that the Louisville Bank had but two keys which it would be necessary for him to supply; and encouraged with this easy prospect of success, he sat about his scheme in right good earnest. The keys he required were not much more elaborate in their formation than those necessary for a common lock. One of them was for the front door and the other for the vault. It may be interesting to describe the course in which he set about and the method by which he accomplished his nefarious purposes.

He had entered Cincinnati with a sum of about \$3000, part of which was a remnant of the proceeds which he had reserved out of the plunder of the Oneida Bank, and the remainder was the avails of the last Philadelphia robbery that we here chronicle. This sum he had converted into gold, and as soon as he had determined on the robbery of the Louisville Bank, he took a sum of \$1800 of the yellow coin and \$200 in specie and carried it to the bank for the purpose of making a special deposit. On entering the bank he handed over the two bags, one containing the gold and the other the silver, to the receiving teller, and as he sat them on the counter and shoved them towards the clerk, he managed to slip the bag of silver behind the counter upon the floor, (where stood the iron safe,) in a manner which caused the change to fly in all directions about the floor. When this apparent mishap took place, Harvey with admirable adroitness took advantage of the flurry which it caused, and running behind the counter commenced assisting the clerk in gathering the coin

together again in the bag. While apparently thus engaged he watched the motions of the clerk, and as soon as he perceived a proper opportunity he took a small ball of hard black wax, which he held secreted in the palm of his hand, and pressed it suddenly but firmly against the key hole of the iron safe, and received a true impression of its size and shape. This was but the work of an instant, and the moment after it was done Harvey had the wax in his pocket and was still as earnestly helping in picking up the silver as before.

The money was at length gathered up, and then carefully counted out during some pleasant bantering about the accident, and Harvey had the satisfaction (if it could be called so) of seeing his two thousand dollars deposited in the very safe or vault which he designed to rob, and the impression of the lock of which he then had in his pocket.

He took home the wax, and getting out his tools made what is called a solid key, without the wards being filed or cut in. This he smeared thickly with a tough and unctuous wax that would receive and retain an impression, and going to the bank at night with the false key which he had already prepared for the outer door, he entered it with but little trouble, and in the solitude and gloom of the building, marched behind the counter with no soul to say him nay. He then took the key, smeared as we have described, shoved it softly in the key hole, and turning it first from one side to the other, received on its ductile covering the impression of every ward that opposed its progress to either side, and having thus taken the perfect impression of the interior of the lock he went away as well contented as if he had obtained the whole contents of the safe.

The key thus stamped or marked was then carefully cut in and made complete, and Harvey, with it in his possession, was as much master of the treasures of the bank as ever was Aladdin of the treasures of the genii who obeyed the summons of the magic lamp. It now but remained to select the time for the operation, and to take such other means for the concealment of the plunder and for escape after its commission, as might be necessary in the premises.

His plan, when settled upon, was not to rob the bank until he had ascertained with certainty when one of the Mississippi boats bound for Cincinnati should come through the short canal below Louisville during the night. The slow progress of the boats through the canal (generally occupying about one hour and a half) would afford him ample time to run to the bank and return with his plunder before she had got away. With this view he remained at Louisville for several days, when having ascertained at eleven o'clock one evening that a steamer was then coming through, he ran to the bank to put his design in operation. He entered without difficulty, as before, and, as before, with the aid of his master key, swung open the reluctant door of the money vault. Having done this, he selected about twenty thousand dollars in packages of notes, marked \$50's, \$20's, and \$10's, and then taking a good look at his own special deposit of \$2000, without caring to burden himself with its unhandy and dangerous bulk, he closed the vault again and left the bank. On arriving at the dock the boat was just landing her passengers, but on his attempting to step on board, he was suddenly slapped upon his shoulder, with the "How d'ye do!" of an old acquaintance. He turned upon his heel at the unwelcome salutation, and recognized one of the members of the old Philadelphia gang, named Harry White.

This was unfortunate, and Harvey, though he greeted his felonious acquaintance with a cheerful countenance, inwardly cursed the luck which had thrown this danger in his path. His scheme was virtually frustrated, for if he now carried off the plunder, White, with professional acuteness, would be sure to suspect him, and to put the officers upon his trail. He had a right to believe this, not only from the general treachery of



JOHN W. EDMONDS, First Judge of the Circuit Court.

self. He therefore decided to abandon the enterprise for the time, and after some chat with White, managed to get away from him to run back to the bank to deposit, in the same order as he had found it, the money which he had taken away, and to lock the doors behind him, and leave every thing as if no entrance had been made. He then returned to White, whom he told he had just stepped out to his lodgings to leave his valise and the two rogues passed the greater part of the night together talking of old matters and canvassing the prospects of the craft.

It may be judged with what surprise Harvey learned during the conversation which ensued, that White was at that time, and had been for some months previous, keeping a dry goods store in the city of Louisville itself.

thieves to those who are not their special partners, but from White's bad reputation for "staunchness" among the fraternity, in consequence of his previous betrayal of Honeyman and Murray, in the great robbery of the "City Bank" of New York, in 1881. There was one way in which he might perhaps secure his honesty, and that was by giving him half of the contents of his valise; but this, while it was too great a sacrifice, would not infallibly guarantee his faith if he should happen to be pinned him-

(To be Continued.)

From the Boston Post.

THE ESCAPE.—The three convicts who escaped from the state prison at Charlestown were of the most desperate sort. Adams is an Englishman, Whitehouse of Maine, and Johnson from the south. The latter worked in the new prison, and was left alone there. His part consisted in completing the preparatory arrangements, which were to provide means to ascend to the skylight, displace a part of its side so as to let them into the attic, and then, again to loosen the bars of the Lutheran window, so as to let them out to liberty, besides preparing means to get to the skylight, and rope to descend from the roof. The doors of the cells are fastened in two ways; first by a peculiar lock, and then by a long bolt that confines at one movement all the cells, and this by having prongs attached to it, confining each door at the top. The convicts made an aperture in the grating of their cell doors, about twenty inches above the lock, carefully concealing it by inserting a piece of wood; and then, with a false key, made undoubtedly in the prison, had no difficulty in unlocking the door. But the bolt still remained at the top, and this difficulty was managed as follows: An officer lets out the cooks early—3½ o'clock—to prepare the morning meal. Now when he drew the long bolt, the convicts shoved open their cell doors wide enough to allow the bolt to pass inside of them; and so according to custom, the officer next proceeded to pass round the opposite side of the solitary prison to let the cooks into the kitchen and set them to work; the three convicts left their cells, passed up stairs to the upper range of cells, and fixed a plank (used for this purpose) from the iron railing to a window in the side of the prison directly under the skylight. Here they made a platform to get to the skylight, where they knocked off the plank, (as previously prepared) and this carried them to the attic. Here they used levers of joist to pry off the grating from the Lutheran window on the east side of the prison, using the frame of said window rather roughly. By means of ropes they passed on to the wall, and thence to the street. Adams and Whitehouse were much indebted to Johnson, who had been employed in the prison mending windows, and for this purpose used a staging—the apparatus of which, ropes, joist, &c., were found very useful. This is the first escape that has been made from the solitary prison, built in 1828, and but for the favorable opportunity enjoyed by Johnson in maturing his part of the plan, it could hardly have been successful.

THE BALTIMORE RAPE.—On Sunday morning, Margaretta Ehem, the victim of the rape gang, and Michael Seyler, the young man who was in company with her at the time of the attack, were bailed out of jail by the Baltimore German Society. They have been confined for ten months past as witnesses against the gang, some of whom are now out on bail. The German Society have, however, paid their board in the family of the warden during their confinement; and on motion of the Attorney General, the Court granted the girl \$100, and the boy \$50 for their loss of time. There is two more of the party yet to be tried, their trials having been removed to the neighboring counties, where they will have to meet the stern and virtuous opinions of a farmer jury. Burglars are commencing to make considerable depredations in the city of Baltimore, after having scourged the surrounding country. At least half a dozen heavy robberies of silver plate, &c., have taken place within a mile or two of the city within the last two months, not a cent's worth of which has been recovered, or one of the thieves arrested.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.—A gentleman arrived at Saratoga a few days since, in chase of a lost rib, of which an old bachelor had deprived him. The parties had been there but left before his arrival. They reside in New Jersey, and the gentleman had only been married to the faithless one about fifteen months. He went on towards the Lakes, north, determined to overtake them, but only for revenge, as he declared he was glad she had left him.

THE ST. CLAIR TRAGEDY—SHOCKING AFFAIR.—The St. Louis Reporter furnishes the particulars of this shocking affair, which was mentioned last week. We have seldom heard of any occurrence in the wild and uncivilized portions of the West, which betrayed a greater degree of barbarism, or such a wicked and lawless spirit.

"As many contradictory and erroneous reports have been put in circulation regarding the late disgraceful outrages in St. Clair county, Illinois, we deem it our duty to give to the public a plain statement of facts, so far as we have been able to come into possession of them.

Up to a short time before the occurrence of the fatal affray, Mr. Duncan enjoyed the respect and esteem of most persons who knew him. Unfortunately, however, the circumstances we are about to detail, led to a rupture with his neighbors, and this occurrence rapidly brought about the scene which ended in his assassination.

Employed on the farm of Mr. D. was a person rather wayward at times, when under the influence of liquor—a circumstance of not unfrequent occurrence. This person, a few weeks since, while hunting, shot a hog, which he avowed, he believed belonged to Mr. D. It turned out, however, that it belonged to a neighbor. Imprudently, instead of going to the owner and satisfying him for his property, he made a joke of the occurrence, and took no pains to conceal the act. This gave rise to a charge of hog stealing against the person referred to, and subsequently an altercation between himself and a neighbor, which well nigh terminated fatally to one of the parties. The odium incurred by these transactions soon grew in the neighborhood into a general dislike of the offender, and a strong party of men at length assembled for the purpose of lynching him, and expelling him from the neighborhood. They went to Mr. Duncan's house, and demanded the person alluded to. The demand was refused, on the score that the party possessed no legal authority to make the arrest, and Mr. D. assured them that the first person who attempted, under the circumstances, to enter his door, would be shot down. This parley gave time to the person sought for to make his escape, which opportunity he embraced. Growing furious at length, the mob succeeded in entering the house, and not finding the object of their search, caught Mr. D., tied him, and inflicted the most dreadful chastisement on his person. They then tied him on a horse, and took him before a Justice of the Peace at Collinsville, who, finding no cause to detain him, ordered him to be set at liberty.

For this outrageous act Duncan now sued out peace warrants against the whole number of lynchers, and two of the party were arrested. As the result of this measure, a neighborhood meeting was held, and resolutions were passed to the effect that the prosecutor should leave the neighborhood at a stipulated period. A committee of five was appointed to make known to Duncan these resolutions, a task which they fulfilled. Against this committee Duncan also proceeded, and placed them under bonds to keep the peace. This seems to have been the climax of his offending; for immediately the lynchers, now numbering over one hundred persons, rushed forthwith to expel him from the neighborhood.

On Tuesday morning, a gentleman living at Collinsville, called on Duncan, and warned him of the nature of affairs, advising him to keep out of the way, at least for a season. The deceased accordingly proposed to go on a fishing excursion, some miles distant in the same county. He loaded his gun and several pistols, and with a woman who had been living with him for some time in the capacity of a housekeeper, got into a buggy and left his home. After proceeding a few miles, he perceived that the fiends were pursuing him. They soon overtook and surrounded him, using the most horrid oaths and imprecations, and threatening to inflict immediate death, both to himself and his companion. At this crisis, a person by the name of Bailey, raised a pistol, as if to fire; perceiving which, Duncan discharged one barrel of his shot-gun, the ball of which took effect in Bailey's right side, and, as is supposed, mortally wounded him. The woman also, at this moment fired a pistol and snapped another, at one of the assailants, but without serious effect. Immediately the rioters fired some fifty shots, and Duncan fell dead with eleven balls through him. The woman at this juncture sprang from the buggy, and ran towards the timber, which she succeeded in reaching after being pierced by four balls; the cowardly scoundrels firing on her as she ran. She was trailed for some distance by her blood, but finally succeeded in eluding her pursuers, and was found by the roadside, soon after, by a benevolent gentleman, who took her to Collinsville, and directed proper attention to her situation. We learn that two balls penetrated her breast, and one the back part of her head.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—We take the following from the Baton Rouge Gazette, of last week.

On Monday last, the Belle Creoles, brought up a prisoner, John Marshall, condemned to the penitentiary for six months, for larceny. On arriving at this place, the officer Mr. Grayson, who had charge of the prisoner could nowhere be found on the boat; and the latter was conveyed to the penitentiary by the wharf master. On Wednesday evening the body of a dead man was found in the Mississippi river, near the plantation of Josiah Barker, Manchac. On Thursday morning an inquest was held on the body, when it was recognized as that of the missing officer, by the commitment of said Marshall and a letter to a person in this town, being found in his pocket. On examining the body, it was found that the deceased had come to his death by being shot with a pistol ball through the heart. No arms or money were found on his person. He must evidently have been killed and robbed on board of the Creole between Manchac and this place. A strict inquiry ought to be immediately instituted in the affair, and the guilty made to suffer for their crime. The deceased was one of the most faithful turnkeys at the Parish prison in New Orleans.

ROBBERIES IN CANADA.—Some of the thieves belonging to a notorious band of robbers, known as the "Markham Gang," have been arrested, tried and convicted. Their arrest is likely to lead to the incarceration of others, and possibly to the breaking up of the gang. Their operations extend through the entire province of Lower Canada, with branches in the States of Vermont, New York, Illinois and Iowa. Some of this gang are owners of farms, some are owners or lessees of saw mills; and all of them are in a condition of life to be able to earn an honest livelihood.

A FISCAL NUISANCE.—Under this head the Rochester Democrat throws light upon the causes of the excessive importation of Canada copper. It says they are a nuisance, sent out upon the community, mostly by petty shavers, who make a business of it. They buy up Canada silver here, which is at a discount, and then exchange that silver in Canada for copper. By this operation, they get 120 coppers for a dollar, and then pass off these coppers at par. One man made five or six hundred dollars last year by this game—the whole of which came out of the pockets of the people.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—About three weeks since two men deserted from one of the Alabama volunteer companies. They were arrested, and by the aid of writs of habeas corpus obtained a hearing before one of the civil courts. They asserted that they were entitled to their liberty, as they had not been received into the regular service. The Judge decided not to interfere, and directed the prisoners to be remanded into the custody of the military authority. From this decision the counsel for the prisoners has taken an appeal by writ of error to the Supreme Court. On motion the Judge decided to admit the parties to bail in the sum of \$500 each.

MURDER.—The Woodville, Miss., Republican of the 11th inst., records a wanton and unprovoked murder, of which the editor was a witness. The assessor of taxes for the county (Wilkinson), whose name was Charles J. Foster, was taking down the taxable property of William K. Richardson, a young mechanic, a native of Dayton, Ohio. After completing the list, and going through the regular routine of interrogations, which the law makes the duty of the Assessor to propose to all tax payers, Mr. Foster informed Mr. Richardson that it was necessary for him to swear or affirm to the list he had rendered in. Mr. R., who seemed very petulant and somewhat agitated throughout the whole time, peremptorily declined swearing. Mr. Foster told him he must swear or be double taxed; that the law did not leave it discretionary with him; he was obliged to swear all tax payers. The d—d lie was given—a simultaneous rush was made, and, quick as thought, Richardson gave the deadly blow. Foster made a pass at him after being wounded. He died in about six minutes. Richardson has been held to bail in the sum of \$2000. Is such an offence of right bailable.

HOW TO TREAT THEM.—Memphis, Tenn., appears to be a dangerous place for small rogues. They have a way there of posting petty larceny scamps in the newspapers that must be highly efficient in protecting any community in which it is practised. The Enquirer of the 16th contains two such examples. The subject of one of them is an Irishman named Denaher or Donahue, who has been extensively engaged as a superintendent on the public works of Ohio and Indiana, who is held up as a regular swindler. The caution is embellished with a sort of portrait, apparently cut on a pine chip with a dull jack knife, and making Denaher the most villainous looking Irishman that ever escaped the halter. We have seen no such looking fellows in these parts.

RAPE AT BATH, ME.—A horrible outrage was perpetrated here on the 19th instant, by a man named Ira Martin, of Bath. The young lady on whom the outrage was committed, was the daughter of a respectable farmer, who resides one mile from this village. She had resided in the village for some time past, and been unwell. On Sunday last she had so far recovered as to undertake, about noon, to visit her father's house. When within about a quarter of a mile of her home, while passing through a piece of wood, she was met by two men who were riding in a chaise. One of them (Martin,) immediately jumped out, and after making insulting proposals to her, which she indignantly refused, he seized her and forcibly carried her into the woods, where he committed the outrage, detaining her more than an hour; his companion in the meantime remained in the chaise. After he left his victim he proceeded to a low rum tavern, where he boasted of what he had done, and to confirm his boast, exhibited his under garment as proof.

The unfortunate young lady was only 16 years of age, in a delicate health at the time, and is a very beautiful, virtuous and artless girl. Martin has the countenance and head of an arch villain, though since his residence in Bath he has insinuated himself so far into the good graces of the Odd Fellows and Rechabites as to be admitted a member of each order.

The wretch was arrested yesterday, and an examination had before A. C. Robbins, Esq., L. P. Merrill, Esq., appeared on the part of the State, and Mr. Sawyer, of Bath, for the defendant. He was bound over in the sum of \$1500, and was committed for want of bail.

The virtuous character of the injured party, and the respectability of the wife and connection of the accused, and the aggravated nature of the offence, created a strong sensation.

SEVERE BUT JUST SENTENCE.—Brusman, the Postmaster at Little York, Ohio, has been convicted of purloining money. The sum taken was one dollar, and the penalty is ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Mrs. SPENCER.—The character of this unfortunate woman who was recently murdered at Jersey City by E. M. S. Spencer, her reputed husband, has become the subject of much newspaper comment. We copied the other day from the Herald, of Cleveland, a statement that "she was known there as an abandoned woman."

We have now before us an anonymous letter without date, post marked at Ypsilanti in this State July 23d, which gives a very different character to Mrs. Spencer. We cannot, from its anonymous character, comply with the request to publish it, but we will give its material statements, divested of some grave charges against her former husband, Mr. Parish, of whom we know nothing. The writer says he has known Mrs. Spencer from childhood—that in 1842 she lived with her mother at Columbus, Ohio, where she married Mr. Parish. She lived with P. two months in Cleveland, where, having learned from Judge Sedgwick of Massachusetts that a former wife of Parish, from whom he was divorced, was living, and that the law of that State did not permit a subsequent marriage, she immediately left him and came to her friends in Michigan, where Parish followed and tried to get her back.

Failing in this, he, (as charged by our correspondent) assailed her reputation through the newspapers and otherwise. He then attempted without success to obtain a divorce from the Ohio Legislature. Mrs. S. (then Mrs. Parish) sent to the Legislature the papers and letters she had received from Judge Sedgwick, and a bill of divorce in her favour was passed at once and unanimously. She shortly after married a man named Graham with whom she lived happily till he died. Two years after she married Spencer. Our correspondent says that by those who knew her intimately, "she was dearly loved and known as an amiable and truly lovely woman." The letter concludes—"written by one that has known her from youth and truly laments her untimely death."

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal says:

"Mr. Spencer married Mrs. Graham at Cleveland; she having, however, travelled from this city to Cleveland with him. Spencer became acquainted with her here last summer. She resided here several years. Her name was Graham before she married Spencer. She had three husbands before her alliance to him: Gill, Parrish and Graham. She came from Lockport, New York, we believe, to this city. She was married to her first husband at Lockport. They lived together any way but happily, and were finally divorced. Mr. Gill is living yet. Mr. Parrish, her second husband, was either divorced from her, or she from him. Her third husband, Mr. Graham, died here while living with her. Suspicions were entertained at the time of violence, but nothing was elicited, we believe, to substantiate the fact. Mr. Spencer's acquaintance with her was very brief previous to their marriage. He undoubtedly had intimations of her character; but whether he was or was not deceived by her, is a question we may not attempt to answer. He passed through this State as a lecturer on animal magnetism in 1844. He was quite successful at most places. On his first visit to this city he secured very large audiences. Having very high recommendations from William L. Spencer and others of New York, he was invited to address the Whig Club. But he managed before leaving to involve himself in some very foolish scrapes, and left in bad odor. After the lapse of a few months he returned again, but received no encouragement. It was during this visit he became acquainted with Mrs. Graham. We have been informed that she assisted him in his exhibitions in some parts of this State. Before he left its limits, and shortly after his marriage, he had repeated difficulties with his wife, which finally proceeded to blows on his part. He visited Indiana after leaving this State, and the last we heard of them there, he had narrowly escaped being lynched for some of his doings; probably for maltreating his wife. Quite recently, as we understand, (since his arrival eastward,) he wrote back to this city for evidence against the character of his wife, alleging that he wished to obtain a divorce."

The Herald speaks of the deceased as a woman of bad character. She had a bad reputation while living here, though she succeeded in convincing many of her innocence. She was a woman of very plausible manners, many accomplishments and a good education. She had few equals in beauty of form and face, and attracted general attention on this account. She was, undoubtedly, a woman of vehement passions and temper. She has one child living here, by a former husband.

MEXICAN PUNISHMENT OF THEFT.—From what we had heard and know of the thieving propensities of the Mexicans, we were under the impression that theft was considered inherent with them, and was allowed to go unpunished; but we were undeceived as to this by witnessing the infliction of a severe punishment for this crime than is meted out to it by the laws of any other country we are acquainted with. The culprit, his hands tied behind him, and a chain with a heavy iron ball attached to it, fastened round his leg, was paraded through the streets, and after a sufficient exhibition was led to the ferry at the crossing of the river, placed in the ferry boat, and when it had attained the middle of the stream, with his hands thus tied and the heavy weight suspended to his leg, he was made to plunge into the rushing torrent. The poor devil managed, even in this situation, to keep his head above water for several moments, and shorten the distance considerably between himself and the shore, but the ball at length touching the muddy bottom, he could swim no further, and was dragged under and passed into eternity.—Matamoros Flag, July 4th.

AN AGREEABLE PLACE.—At Port Principe, last year, 24 persons were murdered, 64 stabbed, 208 robbed, and 16 rapes. Of those one condemned to die, and 93 to hard labor.

THE LIVES OF THE FELONS.

We return our thanks to our editorial brethren for the numerous flattering notices of the above named work and also to the community at large for the eagerness evinced in its purchase.

"AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR."—We have received the first number of a deeply interesting work designed to make up a National record of the great criminal offenders of this country. The contents, as we perceive by the preface, will be compiled in part from the thrilling narratives—"Lives of the Felons"—which have recently added so much of interest to the columns of "The National Police Gazette," of New York. The great fault, hitherto, with works of this character, is that they have been inaccurately and carelessly prepared, and have lacked that method and design in their arrangement which the admiring results of such a history are entirely defeated. Messrs. Camp and Wilkes, the enterprising publishers of the present work, have been peculiarly fortunate in overcoming these objections, and we predict for their history immense popularity. It is for sale at all the principal book establishments in the United States.—*Worcester (N. H.) Daily Transcript.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Messrs. Camp and Wilkes, publishers of the National Police Gazette, have gotten out a pamphlet, giving the lives of certain notorious felons, with portraits, forming a story of crime and romance, far surpassing any thing drawn from the regions of fancy. It is graphically written and calculated to interest deeply the lovers of the marvelous. It may be had of Wm. Taylor & Co., North street.—*Baltimore Republican and Argus.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—This is a work full of startling interest. It gives a full and graphic history of the great robberies that have taken place in this country, with a biography of all the famous robbers, forgers, and pickpockets, that have distinguished themselves in this country. It is published by Camp & Wilkes of New York, and is for sale by George Jones, under the Museum.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, New York, an interesting work entitled **LIVES OF THE FELONS.** This work has a superiority over most of the publications of the day, for the reason that it is founded entirely on truth, as its contents are in a measure taken from facts revealed by the criminals themselves, and corroborated by irrefragable evidence produced by the several trials. It is peculiarly interesting, as it discloses the mode of procedure practiced by the most daring and unprincipled gang of outlaws that ever disgraced the Courts of this or any other country. It contains the history of transactions hardly creditable to the reasoning mind, where it is not for this unquestionable authority, and shows in a striking manner to what an extent a professional villain will pursue his course in order to gratify his pecuniary lust.

It is also an instructive volume for the young, and will cause the virtuous mind to turn with disgust from any thing that bears the slightest stamp of villainy. We speak for it, as it richly deserves an extensive circulation and perusal.—*New Haven Democrat.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—A powerfully interesting work, with this title, embracing the history of some of the most notorious rogues in the country, has recently been published by Messrs. Camp & Wilkes of the "Police Gazette"—and is for sale at our book-stores.—*Providence Gazette.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, New York.—This is a criminal calendar, compiled from the National Police Gazette, and containing biographies of all the most noted felons that have made their appearance in this country. It is a work of great interest, abounding in thrilling scenes, and to the truthfulness of history adds all the charms of romance. It is written with a bold, vigorous and graphic pen, and the subject matter forms a startling record of crime and its consequences. We understand that the publishers intend to bring out a volume, from time to time, as those sketches accumulate in their gazette. We think they might make a very readable and entertaining work by publishing all the most singular and interesting criminal trials that occur in this and other cities of the Union. The volume before us is embellished with wood engravings, and is well got up in every respect. It is sold for 25 cents.—*New York Herald.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS, OR AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR.—We have received from Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, New York, a pamphlet with the above name, which is compiled in part from the National Police Gazette, and from the criminal records of the various States.

The object which is sought to be attained by the publishers is to hold up to the young the career and fate of the great criminal offenders of the country as a warning to deter them from crime by an exhibition of its consequences. The work is well gotten up, and is ornamented with likenesses of culprits and other engravings.—*Norfolk, Va., Beacon.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—We have received the first part of this work from the publishers of the Police Gazette. It contemplates giving the lives of our most famous thieves and burglars; and will doubtless meet with an immense sale. The number before us is embellished with several portraits and engravings; is very elegantly printed; and is written in better style than any similar publication with which we are acquainted. The Police Gazette has rendered important service to the cause of justice; and we hope that the proprietors may meet with the success they deserve.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—A work with this title, containing 96 pages, in Magazine form, has been lately issued from the press by Camp & Wilkes, New York. The design of the work is good, as it will make the public better acquainted with professional rogues and aid in guarding against them. The present is a very interesting number. Price 25 cents. Ready is agent in this city.—*Union Observer.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, of the National Police Gazette, have just issued the first series of a work under the above title. It contains full and authentic accounts of the lives of James Honeyman, the notorious bank robber, Robert Sutton, James Stevens, John Reed and James Reed, in the trial of Timothy B. Redmond; Dowling, the celebrated pickpocket, &c., &c. The whole subject is faithfully delineated, and the publishers deserve much credit. It will be read with great interest, it being unlike works of fiction, founded upon facts as they have actually occurred. The typographical execution is very neat; it is illustrated with several plates. It is for sale at the low price of 25 cents per copy, and can be had at the office of the Gazette, 27 Centre street, and at the principal bookstores.—*New York Globe.*

THE LIVES OF THE FELONS. is the title of a book issued from the office of the National Police Gazette. The work embraces the histories of all the celebrated forgers, burglars, and other rogues with which the United States have been infested for years.—*New York Morning News.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, National Police Gazette Office, Centre street.—This is a carefully revised and corrected work, published entire for the first time. It is a New York Newgate calendar, replete with interest.—*Sunday Atlas.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, New York. This is an interesting work, plentifully supplied with portraits, etc. Price 25 cts.—*Sunday Mercury.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—A well executed pamphlet of ninety-six pages octavo, with this title has recently been issued from the press of Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, in New York. It is the first of a series of publications of a like character, made up in part of articles from the "National Police Gazette." It is an ably written and interesting work, differing in many essential particulars from the generality of the cheap publications of the day, especially in adherence to facts. It is what it purports to be, an account of the villainous transactions of those deluded men who have figured in our criminal courts, and prisons, after having preyed upon the community, in the character of thieves, pickpockets, burglars, and highway robbers. The present issue contains the portraits and lives of Honeyman, Murray, Sutton, Stevens, Holdgate, Jack Reed, James Dowling, alias Cupid, and others, in connection with an account of their various bold and startling burglaries. The wonderful life of Robert Sutton, who, with his confederates committed the robbery of the New York City Bank—the implication of Mr. Redmond—the parjury of Ware, &c., together constitute a narrative of the most sensational interest, and can hardly fail leaving a salutary impression on the mind of the reader. Thus far, as a whole, the work seems to be adapted to the end of warning those who are in the way of temptation of their danger, and of setting forth the insupportable value of honesty and virtue. It is difficult to conceive of any evil that can result from a perusal of these details of crime, showing as they do that vice and misery are inseparable companions.

(From the Louisville Daily Democrat.)

We have received from the publishers, Camp & Wilkes, New York, a copy of the **Lives of the Felons.** It gives us the biographies of several notorious criminals, detected and punished in the Empire City—gives a detailed account of the ways and means employed in perpetrating their deeds. It is a pamphlet that will be read with that interest which such tales of depravity excite. It is, moreover, useful to let the public know the habits of these outlaws, and the deplorable end of the felon. We shall state, in justice, that these outlaws were born and learned the trade of villainy in England and Scotland, and came to this country to practice. The New York National Police Gazette keeps a regular account of all the daring felons of that city, and no small portion of them are imported after they learn the trade in other countries. We, it is true, send off a supply occasionally, of the same sort, but we are inclined to think the balance of trade is against us. We have in this pamphlet a portrait of each criminal whose biography is given; and also the portrait of high constable Hayes, of New York city, the famous rogue catcher, whose name has become a terror to scoundrels and vagabonds in that city. We need only add that the details of this work are authentic, derived from reports of legal proceedings, and the confessions of the criminals themselves.

(From the Cincinnati Daily Commercial.)

LIVES OF FELONS.—Camp & Wilkes, publishers of the New York Police Gazette, have put out a book of 96 pages, the first of a series to contain a national record of the great criminal offenders of the country. The book before us contains the lives of some three or four grand scoundrels—their likenesses and many other things of interest to thousands.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—New York, Camp & Wilkes.—Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, publishers of the National Police Gazette, have sent us the **Lives of the Felons**, a neat pamphlet of ninety-six pages, elegantly printed, and containing strikingly engraved cuts, on wood, of some of the most noted felons who have figured lately—with full details of their career of crime—all of which, are replete with thrilling incident. It is a work of curiosity and entertainment, and may also be of great service in cautioning the young, against the onset of vice. This is but the first of a series, which it is the design of the publishers to issue. Sold at the low price of 25 cents per number. Messrs. Camp & Wilkes have also sent us a full report of the trial in the late Ince case, in New York, for which they have our thanks.—*Iris and Odd Fellows Mirror.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—We briefly alluded to this work last week. We have since read it; and much to our gratification, found it to be altogether different from the generality of those books, whose heroes are known as "Knights of the road," and "Chevaliers des Industries." The "Paul Clifford," of Bulwer, and the "Jack Sheppard," and "Dick Turpin," of Harrison Ainsworth, are dressed in such a sentimental guise, and are possessed of so many amiable traits of character, aside from their "professional weaknesses," that we are too often led to pity the rogues, and sympathize with them in their "misfortunes," rather than loathe and abhor them for the blood-stained crimes in which they delight. The "Lives of the Felons," published by Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, of the National Police Gazette, is quite a different work from those we have mentioned. There is no sickly sentimentality or false sympathy thrown around these Felons, but they appear to the reader in all their marked deformity, with their heartless crimes stamped upon their features in unmistakable characters. Their crimes are crimes, premeditated and predetermined, and not the "effects of a long train of circumstances beyond their control." Youthful delinquencies are shown to be the unerring source from whence spring crimes of a deeper dye; and we question if any person can rise from a perusal of this volume without a deep and overwhelming abhorrence of crime in any and every shape. The work is for sale at Jordan & Winey's and Redding & Co's, State street. Price 25 cents.—*Boston Temperance Washingtonian.*

Lives of the Felons.—New York: Camp & Wilkes.—This pamphlet contains the biographies of some of the most skillful and daring malefactors in our criminal calendar. It is very well written, for a book of the kind, and mercantile readers, especially, will find an hour's excellent entertainment in its pages. It contains elaborate descriptions of the great robbery of the City Bank of New York by Honeyman and Parkinson, and of the extensive forgeries on Howland & Aspinwall and other large firms of that city by Reed, Stevens and their confederates. Many people will remember the very peculiar circumstances of the latter case, in which where, a man innocent of the forgery but guilty of the robbery, turned State's evidence and accused Redmond, a respectable hotel keeper of New York, of planning and executing the whole affair. Redmond, happening to bear a strong resemblance to one of the really guilty parties, clerks, tellers and cashiers all swore that he was the man who presented the forged checks. The whole story, from the commencement to the catastrophe is one of most exciting and dramatic interest, and is one of the most curious of the annals of crime. The publishers of the pamphlet intend to continue the series of biographies. The one under notice may be had at the periodical depots generally.—*Boston Post.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—We have received the first issue of this work, published by the Editors of the New York "National Police Gazette." It possesses all the interest of a romance, while it is a true record of criminal transactions in the principal cities of the North. It is neatly printed and embellished with illustrations, for 25c.—*Camden (S. C.) Journal.*

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES, the enterprising publishers of the **Police Gazette**, in New York, have forwarded us a copy of the "Lives of the Felons;" being a series of narratives which appeared originally in the **Police Gazette**, written with great force and talent. It is certainly one of the most interesting and exciting publications we have read for a long time.—*Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle.*

ONE REWARD!

ARREST THE MURDERER.—The above reward will be given for the apprehension of WM. DANBRIDGE EPPES, the murderer of F. Adolphus Muir, of the county of Dinwiddie. The said EPPES was a resident of Dinwiddie Co., is about FORTY years of age, about FIVE feet TEN inches high, of a florid complexion, with BLUE eyes and dark AUBURN HAIR, with a high forehead, and of athletic form, slightly inclined to corpulency. He is reserved in his manners, proud and haughty in his general demeanor. He is without doubt GUILTY of one of the most atrocious murders ever committed.

The Governor will also offer a large reward for his apprehension.

JOHN A. MUIR,
PETER BOISSEAU.

Petersburg Va., July 16, 1846.

THOMAS WINSLOW OF BARRE, Mass.—We mentioned last week that this personage had been examined and bound over for trial at Worcester, Mass., for counterfeiting. He found bonds. The Barre Gazette has the following:

Winslow has for many years been suspected of dealing in counterfeit money, and has been once or twice arrested for the offence, but escaped, for want of sufficient evidence.

The family with which he is connected is not a little notorious in the annals of crime. His brother Mark Winslow was a noted counterfeiter, and probably the most ingenious ever known in this State. About twelve years ago he was sentenced to the State prison for life, and on the eve of removal, committed suicide by cutting his throat. Edward, another brother was also a counterfeiter, and for that and other offences has been an inmate of the State prison, and of nearly half the jails in this State. He is now at the poor house in this town. Lucretia, a sister, was connected with the same gang and signed the bills. She was wonderfully expert with the pen and skillful in imitating signatures. She married the well known Dr. Chapman, who was murdered in Pennsylvania some years since.—She after lived as the wife of the noted impostor, Mina, and they were both arrested and tried for the murder, Mina was hung, but she was acquitted, although not without strong evidence as having prompted or connived at the death of Chapman. She subsequently wandered through the South, connected with a strolling theatrical company and died a few years since. One of her children is now in this town. She was a woman of great talent, if it had been honestly applied, and of singularly winning manners. Another sister of the Winslows married Jesse H. Jones, and still another married Jesse H. Jones, and both Green and Jones were connected with the gang of counterfeiters that used to infest this region.

THE CANADA MARKHAM GANG.—The following is a list of the persons belonging to what is called the "Markham Gang," who were convicted and sentenced at the late Canada Assizes; with their places of residence, crimes and sentences:

1. Robert Burr, Markham, burglary, and attempt to murder—Death.
2. Hiram Stoughtenboro', James Stoughtenboro', Nathan Case, Reach, accomplices in ditto—Death recorded.
3. Oliver Badgero, Pickering, larceny, penitentiary 7 years.
4. William Vanzant, Uxbridge, larceny, 3 convictions, penitentiary 7 years.
5. Matthew Odell, Markham, forgery, penitentiary 5 years.
6. James Green, Markham, larceny, 4 convictions, 5 years penitentiary.
7. David Morden, Uxbridge, larceny, penitentiary 5 years.
8. Elenor Crandell, Reach, larceny, 5 years penitentiary.
9. George Crandell, Reach, larceny, 5 years penitentiary.
10. David Badgero, Markham, larceny, 5 years penitentiary.
11. Robert Hubbard, Whitby, larceny, 5 years penitentiary.
12. John Smith, Markham, larceny, imprisoned 1 year.
13. Jacob Temple, Reach, larceny, imprisoned 8 months.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—We are indebted to the publishers, Camp & Wilkes, of New York, for a copy of this work. It contains the lives of many celebrated robbers, burglars and murderers, of modern times, chiefly compiled from the "National Police Gazette," a weekly paper published in New York, and which has done much to suppress and detect crime. The work possesses considerable interest, especially to that class who are fond of looking into the career of the outlaw, and is worth the price (25 cents) asked for it.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

—We have received a copy of "Lives of the Felons," from the publishers, Camp & Wilkes, New York. It is a book of 96 pages, containing the lives of some eight or ten of the most notorious rogues this or any country could boast of, and notwithstanding the character of the men of whose lives it gives a full and particular account, it is highly interesting, and will give the reader a good idea of the tricks to which he may be liable in our large cities.—*Newburyport Advertiser.*

LIVES OF THE FELONS.—Such is the title of a new work, the first of a series, published by Camp & Wilkes, New York, at 25 cents. It is compiled mainly from the "National Police Gazette"—a paper which is rendering admirable service to the country by the remarkable particularity of its criminal details descriptions of offenders, &c.—with corrections and additions.—The work is neatly printed and contains several portraits and illustrations of scenes. The propriety of the publication of such works is doubted in certain quarters, on the ground that it tends to induce crime by familiarity with it. We doubt the truth of the sentiment. The miserable fate of the Felon—the certainty of ultimate detection and punishment, which his history invariably shows, hold out no inducement to the pursuit of a similar career—hence we are inclined to think well of this publication.—*Canajoharie Radii.*

POCKET BOOK.—Yesterday morning, a gentleman by the name of J. Terbell, residing at No. 2 Twelfth street, and proprietor of a coal yard at the corner of Hudson and Amos streets, had his pocket book taken from his breast pocket, just as he left the boat at the Brooklyn South Ferry. Mr. Terbell was about taking the cars for Boston, and was accompanied by his wife and little daughter. He states that while on board the boat, he noticed a tall man, with blue eyes, watching his motions, and following him from one part of the boat to the other, Mr. T. having exposed his money at the ticket office on this side. When entering the railroad office in Brooklyn, a sudden rush was made, during which he was jostled very rudely by some three or four men, who were doubtless confederates. He immediately ascertained his loss, but, unfortunately, too late to secure the scoundrels, who disappeared with their ill-gotten booty. The pocket book contained about \$160 in country money, mostly of this State and Connecticut; a check for \$250 on the Greenwich Bank; a certificate for 80 shares of Greenwich Bank stock; a note of hand for \$925, dated Aug. 3, 1845, and signed by G. B. Stokes; another note for \$350, dated about the 1st instant, signed by Josephus Terbell; and other papers. Mr. Terbell offers one half the money for the return of his entire loss, or \$10 for his book and papers. It is needless to state that the papers are now of no value to any one save Mr. T. (Herald.)

PICKPOCKETS AT THE SOUTH FERRY.—On Saturday, a gentleman going up in the cars, purchased a ticket at the R. R. office; and, a few minutes afterward, feeling for his pocket-book, found it had been extracted; whereby he lost \$70 in money, and a check on the L. I. Bank for \$300. The payment of the check was stopped. Passengers about the ticket office, must look out for the light fingered gentry as the South ferry has of late been one of their favorite resorts.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—Two young men by the names of W. S. Fyncheon and Joshua French, were arrested yesterday, on complaint of Messrs. Halstead & Houston, keepers of a public house in Troy, who charged them with having placed in the possession of the complainants, on the 7th instant, a note for \$160, purporting to be signed by Mr. Fyncheon, father of one of the accused, as security for a bill of board, incurred by the prisoners in Troy. It seems that some weeks ago young Fyncheon and French ran up a bill for board with Messrs. Halstead & Houston, at their hotel in Troy. The sums amounted, individually, to \$18 and \$15. Being requested to settle the same, they acknowledged their inability, and soon after left for this city. A few days since the complainants met the defaulters here, and again demanded the settlement of their accounts, when the note alleged to be forged was deposited as security. It was soon ascertained to be a felonious instrument, Mr. Fyncheon, Sen., denying the signature. The twins were accordingly placed in custody to answer.

ARREST FOR BIGAMY.—On Friday evening, a man named Francis Bagge, alias Mulverhill, was arrested in this city, charged with having been married on the 18th of November, 1845, by the Rev. C. Price, to Bridget Kelly, of No. 53 Willet street, he having at the time another wife living, whose maiden name was Ann Judd, to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on the 2d of July, 1844, by the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, at the house of the Catholic Bishop, in Mulberry street. He was committed for examination.

COMPLAINT FOR LIBEL.—Dr. Harvey Burdell, dentist, of 762, Broadway, appeared at the Police office and made complaint against another dentist, named Galen Burdell, of No. 310 Broadway, charging him with publishing a libellous article in the *Tribune* and *True Sun*.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENCES.—A person named Daniel Decatur Day, late merchant at 95 Spring street, was arrested on a warrant issued on complaint of Mr. Edward Murray, dry goods dealer in Liberty street, near Nassau, for obtaining some \$300 or \$400 worth of goods by false pretence. He was committed for examination.

EFFECTS OF WEARING THE BREACHES.—A handsome English girl, named Martha Thomas, dressed herself in male apparel, and took a walk on Monday night with a mate of the steam ship Great Britain, when, becoming rather merry with drink, she began to sing; and her soft notes betraying her sex, she was arrested and taken into the 5th ward Station House. She begged and entreated so eloquently for liberty that the officers discharged her, with a promise not to metamorphose herself into a man again.

ARRESTING A WITNESS.—Officer Bailey of the Lower Police arrived in town on Monday, having in custody an individual by the name of Ephraim H. Gilbert, whom he arrested at Nunda Valley, Livingston county, about 40 miles south of Rochester, on an attachment issued by the Court of Sessions, he being an important witness against his brother, George T. Gilbert, whose arrest we noticed some few weeks since, for forging the endorsement of Ephraim H. Gilbert on several drafts. Mr. Gilbert procured bail for his appearance at Court, to testify, and was liberated from custody.

General Sessions.

SATURDAY, July 25th.

Case of Dr. J. Heine and Abraham Lyons.—In the case of the above mentioned persons, charged with being concerned with George Simmons in robbing Mr. Cardozo, of No. 13 Chatham street, of about \$300, on the 19th of June, the jury acquitted Dr. Heine, but were unable to agree upon a verdict in relation to Lyons. The jury were therefore discharged, and Lyons remanded for another trial.

Case of Peter O'Brien.—This individual, who was arrested, tried, and convicted as an accomplice of John A. Carter, the notorious counterfeiter, &c., for forgery, in the second degree, in having in his possession a certain counterfeit bill or bills, with intent to pass the same, was brought into court and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of five years.

Case of John Taylor.—In the case of John Taylor, convicted of stealing \$200 in gold coin, the property of Mr. Henry Brownlie, of No. 144 Eighth Avenue, the court sentenced the guilty party to be imprisoned in the State Prison for three years.

The court then adjourned for the term.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1846.

OUR ENGRAVING.—We have placed on our first page, from Plumb's gallery, an engraving of John W. Edmonds, Esq., First Judge of the Circuit Court of this District. Few of the citizens of this State have been called upon by The People, or their representatives, to labor more in the public service than Judge Edmonds. He was educated for the law, within the experience of such men as Elisha Williams, Judge Van Ness, J. R. Van Rensselaer and Martin Van Buren, and in his profession, few, if any, gave more satisfaction to a large list of clients, and none surpassed him in industry and energy. He has served the city of Albany as her Recorder—the State of New York in both her branches of the Legislature—the Nation at large as Indian Commissioner—the cause of humanity and justice as Inspector of Sing Sing State prison, and now holds one of the most elevated seats of Judicial power within the gift of the State. The private virtues and generous and benevolent character of Judge Edmonds, are known to thousands who have mingled in his social intercourse, and many secret acts of his disinterested generosity could be here recorded to add to his reputation as a man, if time and space permitted. This, is the record of the past—for the future, we look for more and even better deeds.

BRODERICK'S POLICE BILL.—In another column will be found the Bill of David C. Broderick, Esq., of the Ninth ward, for a re-organization of some portions of the police department of this city. We have but time at present to commend it to the serious attention of the community as offering remedies for many of the deficiencies of the present system, and as marking out a bold, vigorous and judicious system for the future government of the department. The combination of the police magistrates, through a quarterly representative, who shall act with the Mayor and Chief as Supervisors of Police, will have the effect of destroying the rivalry which at present exists between the old police departments and the stations under the control of the chief, and bind the whole together in one consistent and harmonious whole. This body of supervisors of police will moreover protect the interests of individual policemen, who may be made the victims of malignant persecution and false report by those who are seeking for their place, and the discharging power will also be more independent, by the division of the responsibility of remaining delinquents among three persons. Perhaps, however, the most important suggestion of the Bill is that which is contained in the 3d section which implies the power of the supervisors of police to distribute the whole force of the department (after each ward has contributed its portion to the general body) into the various sections and districts of the city, in such manner as the peace and character of the different districts shall seem to require.

This is a capital proposal and will cure many evils at a jump. It will greatly increase the availability of the police force, by transferring large portions of those who are uselessly retained in the peaceful districts (because they are appointed) or elected there to the more turbulent portions of the city. Indeed, the entire transposition of all the district forces to stations or beats where their members are not personally known would in our opinion conduce very materially to preserve the discipline of the department and enable the men to exercise a surveillance over all violators of the law.

This surveillance they are at present somewhat obliged to relax, if not to entirely forego, in consequence of being compelled to exercise their authority upon the very citizens upon whose influence or votes they depend entirely for their official bread and butter.

We shall examine the provisions of the above bill more at length in our next number; but in meantime we recommend the proposal of the member from the Ninth ward to the careful attention of the people, and the Police department in particular.

PICKPOCKETS IN TOWN.—Our town is now swarming with pickpockets, who are on the alert at all rail road depots and steamboat landings in the vicinity of the city. The most noted who have been here for the past few days are Billy Fish, alias Abby, Jack Roach, alias The Captain, and Mike Phillips, alias Jew Mike, whose portraits have appeared in our columns. Also, Charley Cooper, Bill Henderson, alias Black Bill, Toah, alias Baxter, Pete Stuyvesant, alias Old Pete, Stuttering Charley, alias Harper, Uncle Tommy, alias the Big Frenchman, and old Bill Penny, who has not been seen here in public before for several years. Black Bill, Toah, Mike Phillips and the Big Frenchman have recently returned from Boston, where, according to the thefts announced in the papers they must have been very successful in street robberies.

MORE THREATS.—Some cowardly sneak or contemptible fool has sent us the following note, post marked at Philadelphia:—

"To Camp & Wilkes.
"Beware—listen to what I say—if I see another thing about me in your paper, you are dead men! I am an outcast and care not what I do. Another word of me with regard to the 'Express Robbery' and you both die!—Recollect you were warned by
"A PHILADELPHIA SPORTSMAN."

The inside of the note contains the name of "Mr. George Brown, N. W. corner of Dean and Spruce, Philadelphia," which has been erased with a pen drawn over it, but we presume that Mr. Brown knows as little of the contents of the note as the man in the moon.

If the writer of this note belongs to the "Express robber gang," we merely inform him as the old adage saith "that barking puppies rarely bite," and if he has come to the solemn determination "to kill both of us," he must be very sharp and uncommonly quick upon the trigger.

We only wish we knew which one of the branded rogues and thieves connected with the Express robbery, the writer of this note claimed the skin of. If we did, we should immediately engage those valorous officers, James Young of Philadelphia and A. M. C. Smith of this city to meet him in double combat, as the public, including ourselves, are indebted to these gentlemen for the liberty that this gang of Express robbers now enjoy, notwithstanding the latter officer asserts that he acted under "official authority," in all the operations performed by him.

Official authority, indeed! We would ask when and where The People ever invested power upon public officials to let SIX, yea NINE notorious old thieves and pickpockets loose upon society, in order to secure the recovery of a few thousand dollars! The principle of compromise is known only in the United States, and in our judgment should never be sanctioned by any public officer either out or in a court of criminal justice. But to extend to it such latitude as has been exhibited in this compromise, is not only disgraceful to every public man who has in any way sanctioned it, but they have also violated the integrity of the whole People by their improper "official" acts.

Let us see what they have done, and boldly exhibit the names of all the well known, cunning, expert and daring thieves that this compromise has set at liberty, including the author of the above threatening note.

The first, is James Webb alias Williamson, of Philadelphia, brother of the exploited Charley Webb, whose burglarious exploits combined, occupied nine numbers of our paper under "The Lives of the Felons."

The second is Charles Harrington alias Morgan, alias Holmes of Buffalo, who was convicted at Erie, in 1841, for robbing a clergyman of \$250, sentenced to the State prison for seven years, and pardoned out in 1843, on condition of leaving the State for twenty years.

The third is Dr. Hatch, alias Dr. Brown, of Troy, &c., a noted wholesale dealer in counterfeit money, who has also served his term at State prison service.

The fourth is John Whitehouse, alias Old Duke, alias Roberts, of Philadelphia; well known as a pickpocket to every prominent police officer in our Atlantic cities, and now a fugitive of justice from Mobile for robbing Mayor Hoppin of that city.

The fifth is George Williams, alias Slappy, of Philadelphia, an escaped Botany Bay convict, who also has served a term of five years in Sing Sing State prison.

The sixth is the well known pickpocket Dr. Mitchell, also of Philadelphia, whose wife now keeps one of Restell's dens in Locust-street, above Eighth, in that city.

The seventh is Little Ben Pratt, alias Purdy, of Philadelphia, a well known thief and dealer in counterfeit money, who gave up \$5,000 that had been given him for safe keeping by Dr. Hatch, reserving \$7,000 in another "plant," yet to be recovered, if his mother, old Bets Purdy will condescend to surrender it.

The eighth is Sally Pratt, wife of Little Ben, well known as a passer of counterfeit money, and aider and abettor of thieves and rogues.

The ninth and tenth were old Jim Purdy and his wife Betsy, the father and mother of thieves and counterfeiters, both of whom have been often arrested and re-arrested for passing and dealing in counterfeit money.

And last, but not least, the notorious George Howell, now in Cherry Hill prison, who received the same amount of the stolen funds that was shared between the "Old Duke," "Slappy," and "Dr. Mitchell."

These, and all these have been set at liberty, through this compromise, and officer A. M. C. Smith has the barefaced audacity to swagger about our streets and assert that all "he has done in this business has been done under official sanction." He once faithfully promised us to open his breast and note book, in order that the whole truth might be made public, and then remarked, in front of our office door, that the position of Officer James Young of Philadelphia, would be made to appear more culpable

than we had ever imagined, or words to that effect. This promise has never been fulfilled—the reason why, is best known to himself—but the facts we gave to the public, long since, without his assistance. He has endeavored, as has also James Young, to attribute our course, in bringing this matter before the community, to personal hostility, but such statements are false, as we have never exchanged an ill natured word with either of them. We wish them each to present their statements to the public. We wish Messrs. Livingston & Wells, who are now supported by the public, to present their statements to that public. We wish the "official authorities" of Rochester, New York or Philadelphia, who sanctioned the release of NINE of the most capable rogues of the country, for the return of a few thousand dollars, to present their statements to the public, and then let that public judge if such an infamous, villainous compromise will receive their sanction, or its authors ever after obtain their public support. This is what we desire, and we shall never cease to revive the spirit of this transaction until we have procured its accomplishment.

But, we introduced this subject through a letter from Philadelphia, threatening us with "certain death," if some one of the express robber gang saw another thing about him in our paper. We trust we have not missed the name of any one known or supposed to have been concerned in this robbery, and if "The Philadelphia Sportsman," who threatens so loudly, will send us his name, and he is not on the record, we will give him a notice that will render him in his own words "an outcast" the balance of his days.

FORE KNOWLEDGE.—We have never intended, in any article published by us to convey the impression that officer A. M. C. Smith of this city was possessed of any fore knowledge as to who were to be the robbers of Livingston & Wells's express, but we have expressed such an opinion relative to another party, and the subsequent statements of Mr. Smith strongly corroborated our belief. We have no disposition to assail any man, not even a thief, without cause, and in all that has been said and published relative to the extraordinary compromise of this robbery, we have been actuated alone by our duty as a conductor of a public journal, and not from any personal motive, desire or object. We wish officer Smith to perform the promise he made to us, and thus exonerate the New-York police from any censure that may now exist relative to the compromise of this robbery.

CAUTION TO NEW YORK RESURRECTION MEN.—Dr. William B. Waterman, of Buffalo, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State prison at Auburn, for disintering bodies for anatomical purposes. A few such lessons rendered in this vicinity would be of service to certain parties whose names are in our possession.

THE "HORRIBLE MYSTERY" involving the supposed finding of the body of a young woman in the sink of the house at the southwest corner of White street and Broadway, has dissolved into a mist. We trust that Mr. Barnes will be able to dispose of his recently recovered dry goods, after this flaring announcement of their place of location.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Mrs. Strang, a respectable lady of Brooklyn, recently wandered away from her home, in a state of mental excitement, in the direction of East Brooklyn. She was met by five human devils, who forced her into a ropewalk and perpetrated, in the most brutal manner, an outrage of the blackest dye. Our Brooklyn Police should not allow these rogues to escape.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MURDERER.—By reference to another column, a full description of Captain Dandridge Eppes, the murderer of F. A. Muir, of Virginia will be found. A reward of \$1500 is now offered for his apprehension, and from information that we have received, there is little doubt but he is somewhere in the north. Let the whole country be on the look out, as the deed he has committed is one of the most brutal on record.

EXPENSES OF THE MURDER TRIALS.—The amount of county checks issued to judges, jurors, constables, and criers, for their services at the special term of Oyer and Terminer in Cayuga, holden for the trials of Wyatt and Freeman, was \$3,669 53. Add to this the fees of Sheriff and Clerk, and it will probably be little short of \$4000!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We desire to return our sincere thanks to Thomas Wiley, Esq., Chief of Police, Montreal, L. C., and to William Russell, Esq., Chief of Police of Quebec, for the ready and effectual assistance which they afforded us for the accomplishment of our business, during our rapid visit to their respective cities, during the previous week. We shall endeavor to return the compliment in like manner when in our power.

"THE NEW YORK JERSEYMAN"—LIT-ERARIOUS ATTACK—FOUL CONSPIRACY, &c.—We return our sincere thanks on behalf of the public at large, to the press of the country, for the prompt manner in which they have stepped forward to aid in the exposition of the fraudulent practices so long perpetrated by the secret managers of the assumed firm of Charles McIntyre & Co., of 35 Wall and 13 Broad streets, in this city. Nearly every paper throughout the country on our extensive exchange list, has called public attention to the fraudulent operators, and we now present them with a fac simile of one of the blank certificates issued from this swindling concern:—

Prizes payable by
Charles McIntyre & Co., at their office
of Exchange, Discount and Deposit,
No. 35 Wall and 13 Broad sts., N. York.

Certificate No. The holder of this Certificate,

Mr. is entitled on its surrender to such prizes as may be drawn to the numbers of Tickets herein specified, subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent. and to Dollars unpaid thereon, viz: Ticket in the Union Lottery, class to be decided by the drawing of the Alexandria Lottery class to be drawn day, the day of 1846, at

Combination as follows:

Issued 1846.
The drawings are published in the Wall st. Reporter, and forwarded free of expense. Certificates must be returned with orders for payment or reinvestment.

Dear, sir.

As before stated, the organ of communication of these rogues is a paper called "The Wall street Reporter," which contains some dozen schemes of prizes varying from \$5,000 to \$5, in an assumed "Union Lottery" of various schemes "to be decided by the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Alexandria Lottery," and in the "Grand Consolidated Lottery decided by the numbers drawn from the wheel of the Delaware State Lottery." The price of packages, in these \$10 swindling schemes is modestly fixed as follows:—

A Certificate of 25 wholes for..... \$120
" " 25 halves for..... 60
" " 25 quarters for..... 30
" " 25 eighths for..... 15

and in the \$5 schemes at one half the above rates. This fraudulent and illegal sheet also contains, a variety of editorial notices such as the following:—

"The Turks are great believers in Lotteries. 'By Mahomet's Scheme,' is a great oath in Turkey. And to induce 'package' purchasers, such as this:—

"A package of tickets which costs \$15 may draw several thousand dollars; a package which costs two hundred dollars, may draw one hundred thousand dollars."

To excite the superstitious and ignorant, such as this:—

"DREAMS.—A friend of ours sent in a twenty dollar bill, in March last, requesting us to select for him a ticket in any Lottery having on it as a combination, Nos. 35 31 52. We accordingly sent him a Whole ticket in the March Mammoth. In our list of prizes sold it stands at FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!"

And to secure a round sum for a full "certificate" package, such a dash as this:—

"Don't forget that a single ticket which costs but a trifle, has made thousands rich. Although but one ticket often gives a fortune, it is best to purchase by packages."

And to keep up a full spirit for gambling until all invested is swallowed up in blank, such a nice little notice as this:—

"TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Single number prizes, or where the prizes drawn do not exceed the amount remitted, will be invested in the next Union Lottery, unless otherwise ordered."

But the climax of this infamous scheme of rascality is apparent when a reference is made to the language of the certificate above, in which this fraudulent and assumed firm publicly avows their office at 35 Wall and 13 Broad streets, to be an office "Of Exchange Discount and Deposit," under the name and title of "Charles McIntyre & Co." This fraud brings these secret operations clearly within the following section of the revised statutes, and the authorities must deal out the penalty that this section demands. Here it is:—

"Every person who shall falsely represent or personate another, and in such assumed character shall receive any money or valuable properties of any description, intended to be delivered to the individual so personated, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner, and to the same extent, as for FELONIOUSLY STEALING the money or property so received."

Sections 53 and 54, last edition of the same law, also embraces in an additional degree, the long continued frauds of this "falsely represented" and "assumed" firm, and in every case where money has been sent to it in payment for these spurious tickets, the parties can be indicted, convicted and sentenced for "feloniously stealing" the amount, and if above twenty-five dollars be punished by imprisonment at Sing Sing for the usual term of from two to five years.

We therefore, earnestly call upon the thousands who have been swindled, to send us confidentially, the evidences, and we will take immediate measures to rid the community of the presence of these wholesale swindlers.

THE NEW YORK HUMMERS.—In our exposition of Edmund Charles, Jr., as connected with the assumed firm of "Charles McIntyre & Co.," of the 18th instant, we merely alluded to him as the Captain of the "New York Hummers," in order that he should be clearly identified as the party to whom we had reference. No imputation was intended to be cast upon the gentlemanly and honorable character of the members of this corps of citizen soldiers, many of whom are our personal friends, and all of whom, so far as we are acquainted, are respectable and esteemed members of society. With Edmund Charles, Jr. we have no acquaintance and should not know him if we met him in the street. Our object alone is to destroy the swindling operations of the assumed firm of "Charles McIntyre & Co.," and if we are not successful in our efforts, we will admit that the force and influence of "The National Police Gazette" is not equal to that of "The New York Jeffersonian" and "The Wall Street Reporter," combined.

MONEY FOR POLICE OFFICERS.—Let each and every member of the Police Department belonging to the wards in which Police offices are located, take a position at some hour during the day within a bird's eye view of the entrance, and if they conceive that they have a right to violate the sixty-first section of instructions to policemen, let them make themselves and their "stars" perfectly visible to the keepers of the offices, and our word for it they will soon receive a "token of reward" for their violation of the duties imposed upon them. It is almost useless to expect any reduction in the number of these establishments by legal proceedings, and we therefore advise the whole nine hundred policemen to adopt the above recommendation, thus obtaining the profits made in the business, and in the end, compelling the backers and whippers in, to close their dens for want of funds.

MISSING.—A young man named James Edgar Lewis, son of Wm. E. Lewis, merchant of 47 John-street, left the store of Messrs. White, Sturges & Shaw, of Pine-street, where he was employed as a clerk, on Wednesday, of last week, about five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of changing a cap that he had on, and has not been seen nor heard from since by his family in this city. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, florid complexion, blue eyes, light brown hair, and quite athletic in form. He had on when he left, a black cloth coat, light colored vest, blue striped cloth pants, and a black oiled silk cap. This being the only clothing taken, and no reason assigned for his absence, the family are left in great distress. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his whereabouts, on application at this office.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.—A communication was presented to the Common Council on Monday evening, from this association, complaining of the moral condition of the inmates of the City Prison, from want of religious instruction. This is all well enough in its way, but if the same exertions were made to prevent the commitment of prisoners, by the prosecution of the keepers of the thousand policy offices and receiving shops that abound in every public street of our city, far more reform would be produced, than moral culture can effect, after the inmate becomes debased by out door crime and its associations. But we war not against the attempt to improve those incarcerated, as one restored would compensate for months of service.

THE HEMPSTEAD CRIM. CON.—Joshua Heustis, one of the male clopers who absconded with Mrs. Flower, has arrived in this city and denies that he has been detained for the larceny of the clothing of his fair but frail co-partner in guilt. His wife died on Sunday the 19th inst. Alvin who stepped out with Mrs. Jones is alive and kicking. Mrs. Jones is at her father's in New Jersey, and Mrs. Flower has also sought her parental home in Hempstead, sick with love and excitement. The crim. con. suits resulting from this double shuffle will be rich and racy.

ANOTHER SCENE IN THE ELOPEMENT CASE.—Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, says the Jamaica Democrat, as Mr. Heustis was about to take passage in the cars at the Branch, he was met by Mr. Jones, (the husband of Hudson's lady love), and after some angry words, blows were exchanged, which brought a crowd around the combatants—and when the cars left, the parties were at their work in earnest, with nearly all the village for spectators.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.—It is not true that Justice Drinker, of the Tombs, is to be sent to California by the Government, as Chaplain to Colonel D. Stevenson's regiment. On the contrary, he is to remain in this city to be tried before the next session of the County Court for malfeasance in office.

CASE OF THEBON WILBER.—In an article published in our paper some four weeks since, under the head of "City Police Items," there were some statements that may have led to improper conclusions on the part of our readers in this case. We have during this week made a full examination of all the facts, and feel it to be our duty to state that we believe that Mr. Wilber has been wronged in the whole affair, which had its origin in a base attempt to extort money from him; which conclusion is confirmed by an admission to that effect, made by one of the two conspirators who was arrested at the time. With the friends of Mr. Wilber, no vindication or explanation is necessary, but with the public at large, it may be requisite, in order to correct any wrong or improper inference that may have been created by any publications on this subject. The character of Mr. W. as a man of honor and integrity is too well known among the merchants of this city, with whom he has transacted business as a wholesale grocer, to need any thing from us on that point.

KILLING A COLLECTOR.—The collector of Excise at Havana, while sitting lately in an entry near a door, with two other gentlemen, was killed by a fellow who coolly walked in and stabbed him, and walked out again. The assassin had not been taken.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—Abraham Wilcox, who was to have been executed at Balston, on Tuesday last, for the murder of Samuel McKinster, has been allowed to live out his natural life in the State prison, through the mercy of Governor Wright.

The same commutation has also been made in the case of Wyatt at Auburn.

CAUTION.—Citizens of other states are cautioned against purchasing certificates of lottery tickets purporting to be issued by the firm of "Charles McIntyre & Co. of 35 Wall and 13 Broad streets," as there is no such firm in this city, and the secret operators are a gang of swindlers of the worst class.

Our exchange papers will please notice in order to guard their readers against fraud.

PORTRAITS OF PICKPOCKETS.—Persons whose pockets have been picked in this city, who can recognize the countenance of any supposed rogue seen near them at the time, will find in our office a complete set of portraits of the most daring "knucks" that infest the country, to which additions are daily making. A glance at one of them may lead to the detection of the guilty parties without delay.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given for the arrest of one of the "Charles McIntyre & Co." gang, of 35 Wall street, and 13 Broad street, who stopped our principal out-door runner in the Park on Tuesday last. This rascal made an assault upon him, when the runner knocked him down and after spanking him, left him to his sober reflections. Notwithstanding he got the worst of it, still we are determined to have him arrested as a warning to other moustached apes of his class.

EDMUND CHARLES, SEN. & EDMUND CHARLES JR.—We return our thanks to several English gentlemen for the prompt manner in which they have communicated information relative to the former career of the above named persons on the other side of the water, and shall use it to advantage in the pending civil suit for damages claimed by the "old and young un."

HOWARD'S CONFESSION.—The extracts going the rounds of the public press, purporting to be from the dying confessions of Howard, are all erroneous. The whole confession as originally published was a perfect hoax.

WELL DESERVED.—Messrs. Butler & Strype, of Fulton-street, four doors below Gold, are the artists who transferred from Plumb's elegant daguerrotype, the correct likeness of Judge Edmonds, on our first page, and they well deserve that "the world," which includes only the readers of "The National Police Gazette," should know it.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found this week, in the Sound, off Guilford harbor. In one of the pockets was a letter directed to "Lawrence Gallagher." This may lead to a knowledge of the residence and connexions of the deceased.

THE GANGES POISONING CASE.—We learn from New Orleans papers of the 19th, that Captain Storer, who, our readers will recollect, was accused of poisoning the crew of the brig Ganges some time ago, the mate of which, Charles Fitzsimmons, died at New Orleans after undergoing the most excruciating agony, arrived at that city on the 18th from Havana, and was arrested and secured in prison.

PRESERVING CHARACTER.—A girl named Mitchell died in Allegany city last week, from the effects of medicine taken to "preserve her character."

BRODERICK'S POLICE BILL. CITY OF NEW YORK.

IN CONVENTION,

JULY 21, 1846.

Introduced by Mr. BRODERICK, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved, that in forming a new charter for the city, the convention should provide as follows:

1. That the number of special justices, in and for the city of New York, shall hereafter be four; and they shall be elected to their offices for the term of two years respectively by the electors of said city. Three of these special justices shall be elected to reside permanently and regularly each at a different police court in said city. The fourth shall be chosen for the purpose of relieving the stationary justices at intervals, or of supplying the places of either of them who may be incapable of duty through sickness, suspension, or other disability.

2. There shall be a board of "Supervisors of Police," which shall act as counsel for all the practical operations of the police department of the city; the distributions of force; and the hearing and deciding of all matters of complaint against captains of police and all subordinate members of the police department. The said board of supervisors shall consist of the mayor, the chief of police, and one of the special justices, which latter shall be chosen to sit quarterly as such supervisor of police, by the ballot, drawn in the presence of the two first supervisors, and two or more of the special justices.

3. The chief of police shall be chosen by the electors of the city of New York, to hold his office for the term of two years. In case of suspension, removal, sickness, or other disability, the special justice, then acting as supervisor of police, shall supply his place and perform his functions. In case of the death or resignation of the chief of police, the said special justice shall act in his stead in like manner; but a special election shall be called for the choice of a new chief of police, within thirty days after the demise of the last incumbent.

4. The number of policemen to be furnished by each ward, shall be in proportion to the respective populations of the several wards.

5. Captains and assistant captains of police shall hereafter be elected for each ward, by the citizens thereof, for the term of two years. The policemen for each ward shall also be elected for the like term of two years by the citizens of each election district; and the said election districts shall hereafter be entitled to elect their ratio of policemen of the ward to which each belongs in proportion to the relative population of each district with the other, or others in the same ward.

6. The policemen of each ward shall, upon their first general meeting after the first election subsequent to the passage of this law, divide themselves into two classes, (by ballot, under the supervision of their captain and assistant captain,) each class containing as near as may be the same number. These classes shall be numbered "first and second." The officers of the "first" class shall become vacant at the first year—those of the "second" class at the end of the second year; so that one half, as near as may be, of the whole number of policemen shall be thereafter annually elected.

7. The supervisors of police shall have the power, after the citizens of the several wards have returned their proper ratios of policemen into the general department, to apportion and distribute said policemen, or any of them, to and throughout the several districts of the city, in such degree and extent as the characters and peace of the various districts may seem to them to require; but the captains and assistant captains shall not be removed (for regular duty) from the wards for which they were elected.

8. In all cases of complaint against captains of police, assistant captains, sergeants, and policemen, or any of them, the party charged shall have the right of being heard in his defence, and the supervisors of police, by whom said complaint is to be heard and decided, shall, on receiving a complaint against any party who is not present at the making of the same, cause a notice of said complaint to be served upon the party charged, within twenty-four hours after the hearing thereof, if he be within the jurisdiction of the city of New York. If he be absent on business of the department, then said notice may be served on him as soon as he shall report himself on his return.

9. When articles of impeachment shall be drawn against the chief of police, or either of the special justices of police and trial ordered therein, the party impeached shall be suspended from his functions until the charges against him shall be tried; and in case he be acquitted, he shall be restored to all his functions and privileges, and his salary which accrued during the period of his suspension shall be allowed to him, as if he had continued to perform his duty.

10. The salary of the chief of police, shall be fixed at fourteen hundred dollars per annum. The salaries of special justices shall be fixed at twelve hundred dollars per annum; the salaries of the clerks of police at six hundred dollars per annum; of the captains of police at six hundred dollars per annum; of the assistant captains of police at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum; and of the policemen at five hundred dollars per annum.

11. No extra pay shall be allowed to any special justice or clerk of police for sundry services; nor shall extra pay be allowed to the mayor, chief of police, or special justice, acting as supervisor of police, for services as supervisor of police.

Resolved, That provision should be made in the city charter, prohibiting the issuing of any bond, obligation, or evidence of indebtedness, binding upon the city, without a previous vote of the common council or city legislature authorizing the same, and that all such bonds, obligations, or evidences of indebtedness, so authorized to be issued, shall be issued by the department authorized to issue the same, and shall be countersigned by the comptroller and mayor; and the head of each department shall

keep a book wherein shall be recorded a statement of all such bonds, obligations, or other evidences of indebtedness, specifying the amount of each, for what purpose issued, to whom issued, by what authority, and when due and payable; and said comptroller and mayor shall each keep a book containing a record of the particulars required to be kept by the heads of such department of all such bonds, obligations, or other evidences of debt, as may be countersigned by them, and which books shall, at all proper times, be open to the inspection of any elector of the city of New York, and any elector of said city who shall issue any such bond, obligation, or other evidence of indebtedness, in his official capacity, without being previously authorized, or without complying with the regulation in relation thereto, shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and to a fine in double the amount of such bond or obligation or other evidence of debt so issued, and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

This bill was then referred to the Standing Committee on Police, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Broderick, Messerole, Candee, Briggs and Crappe.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.—The Boston Traveller of Tuesday gives an account of a series of robberies committed at Arkland and Woburn on Sunday and Thursday last, in all probability by the three prisoners who escaped from the Charleston State Prison a few days since. They were seen at Woburn and recognized on last Thursday; but the man who were standing by and knew them as escaped convicts refused to take any steps toward arresting them, for fear, as they said, that they would revenge themselves when they should be finally discharged. Whitehouse and Adams are both desperate fellows; and the warden is of opinion that they will not suffer themselves to be taken without the most violent resistance.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—The Eufaula (Ala.) Shield gives a horrid account of the wilful starvation of four children in Macon county, by a brutal step-mother. The youngest was found lying on the floor in a corner of the room, in a dying condition—so completely emaciated that it was but a skeleton, its eye balls having left their sockets—one lying on its cheek, and the other on the floor. Another has died since being removed, and the restoration of either of the other two is extremely doubtful. It is stated that the children of the fiendish mother were fat and hearty—proving that the family were not destitute of provisions.

SENTENCE FOR BIGAMY.—Allen A. Hopkins, the nice young man who married his wife's grand daughter, before the old lady had retired from life, was sentenced before the Boston Municipal Court this week, to the State prison for three years. His counsel endeavored to obtain mitigation of the punishment on the ground that he married the old woman while he was drunk, and that after living with her eighteen months, she assented that he might leave her bed and board and hunt up a younger wife. This assent, the prisoner said he thought was equivalent to a legal separation, and he therefore married the young daughter, supposing it was all right. The judge considered his assumed or real ignorance of the law as no excuse, and refused to change his intention of punishing him for three years, and sentenced him accordingly.

POTTER'S LETTERS.—The letters of Potter, written while under sentence of death at New Haven, to his relatives, are about to be published for the benefit of a friend of the family.

MATTHEWS' "WHISTCHAMBER HOUSE."—The enterprising proprietor of this Hotel, corner of Broome and Bowery, has extended his means to accommodate his friends in a degree unequalled in this city, except by a few of the "monster hotels." The bar and lunch room is the largest in the city. The rest of the improvements speak for themselves.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Charles and Isabella Randall were taken into custody by officer Denniston, charged with keeping a disorderly house, at 183 Woster street. They were held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Officer Van Dusen of the 14th ward, arrested a woman named Cecelia Morton, on complaint of Mrs. Mary Higgins, for stealing a quantity of household goods, consisting of a sofa, centre tables, looking glasses, bedsteads, carpets, bureaus, picture frames, chairs, &c., valued at \$300, from the premises No. 2 Allen street. It appeared, according to the affidavit, that Mrs. Higgins left the house for some days, and that when she returned she found the premises completely stripped. Mrs. Cecelia Morton was accordingly locked up to answer. She is a middle aged woman, of fine appearance.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Officer Burley of the Lower Police arrested a man by the name of John P. Marcellus, charged with obtaining a bill of goods valued at \$135, of Mr. Albert F. M. Horn, No. 35 Cedar street, by false and fraudulent representations. It appears that the accused has occupied a sear store, No. 451 Broadway, in connection with another individual, with whom he divided the spoils. One would sally forth and purchase a bill of goods, and refer to the other, remaining in the store, as a reference for responsibility. Thus, by this manner, they procured the possession of the property, and the merchant was done out of his money.



DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla.

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value.

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions, which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sickness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect. In removing the complaint, I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest, occasioning weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours, H. D. CURRAN,

Coal Agent, 104 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.—We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1844.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South Pearl street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me, large likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York, Aug. 2. 130 Washington st.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER,

Albany, Jan. 2, 1844. 23 Daniel-st.

Principal Depots, 136 Fulton st., N. Y., 105 South Pearl st., Albany, and by Druggists generally. 17

Bloomington Tea Gardens.

C. G. GRIFFIN, of the "Brown Jug," Hudson Co., N. Y., has been appointed the (Hudson) and like public generally, that he has taken the above house.

C. G. Griffin has spared no expense in altering and rendering the premises worthy of the patronage of his numerous friends. The Bar, under the able and gentlemanly management of E. H. Kimbark, will be plentifully supplied with the choicest quality of Wines, Liquors, &c. Nothing will be wanting on his part to add to the comfort of those favoring him with a call. The Garden, the chief and principal attraction during summer, has undergone a complete alteration under the able superintendence of Mr. Sheldrick, surpassing anything of the kind on the island.

Parties desiring of enjoying its walks, and inhaling the pure and invigorating air, will do well to spend a short time in its secluded bowers.

Moore's line of stages leave the City Hall every 40 minutes, and a continuation from the Knickerbocker line every 10 minutes—on Sundays, from Canal street, every 40 minutes, calling at the Brown Jug in Hudson street.

N. B. Pasture for horses by the week or month.

m2

THIS IS A GREAT TRIUMPH

IN medicine has been achieved by DR. IVANS & HART in the cure of Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) convulsions, &c. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable. Please call on or address (post paid) the following persons:—

William H. Parcells, afflicted 23 years, 73 Norfolk street, N. Y.; Jacob Petty, 6 years, 174 Delancy street, N. Y.; the daughter of Oliver C. Denlow, Esq., 9 years, Yorkers, N. Y.; the son of Dr. Handell, Esq., 6 years, 94 East Broadway, N. Y.; Mr. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street, N. Y.; James Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover street, N. Y.; Joseph McDougall, 8 years, East Broadway, N. Y.; Jas. Smith, 13 years, 136 Suffolk street, N. Y.; Henry W. Smith, son of Henry J. Smith, 5 years, N. Y. Custom House.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office.

N. B. Price per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,

Principal office, 164 Grand street.

AGENTS.—I. N. Parker, 39 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.; A. Skiddy, 250 Race street, Philadelphia; R. Van Buren, 232 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Higgins, 127 Chapel street, New Haven, Ct.; R. W. Bull, Hartford Ct.; Ludlow & Co.; Staten Island; Barlow & Peck, Frazerville, N. Y.

GO-RAUD'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE FINGER NAILS.—No. 1.—Byron says, "there is nothing so distinctive of birth as the hand." This is true, but more especially so if the hand be excessively white, as well as small. Particular attention should also be paid to the condition of the Finger Nails. The nail, to be elegant, should be of an oval form, transparent, and without spots or ridges of any kind; the semi-lunar fold (or white half-circle) should be fully developed, and the pellule, or cuticle which forms the configuration around the roof of the nail, must be thin and well defined. This pellule, when properly arranged, should give the nail, as nearly as possible, the shape of a half ellipse.

To realize the whiteness and delicacy of hand according to the Byronic standard, it is simply necessary to wash with *Go-raud's Italian Medicated Soap*, as all disfigurements of the skin, such as tan, freckles, redness, roughness, pimples, chaps, cracks, phages, &c., instantly flee before its wonderful-working powers. This Soap gives an exquisite transparency and polish to the nails, removes the unsightly white specks alluded to above, and thins, softens and defines the skin around the roots of the nails. It can be used with hard or salt water, and is delightful for shaving.

Go-raud's Poudres Subtiles are warranted to uproot hair from any part of the human frame. *Go-raud's Grecian Hair Dye* is the only article which will completely and satisfactorily color red, light, or gray hair, a beautiful black. *Go-raud's Liquid Rouge* is a magnificent preparation for giving a permanent rosininess to pale cheeks or lips. *Go-raud's Acoustic Drops* have been known to cure cases of deafness of 15 and 20 years' standing.

The public is earnestly requested to remember that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GO-RAUD can only be obtained at his depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

PHILOSOPHY OF WORMS IN THE SKIN.

MANY YOUNG PERSONS—especially those of full habit, or who indulge in rich food—are very much annoyed by the appearance of black spots upon the side of the nose, on the upper lip, the chin, the forehead, &c., resembling grains of gunpowder sticking in the skin. When the skin is roughly squeezed, a small worm-like substance protrudes, having a black head. The supposition, however, that they are in reality worms, is erroneous. These spots are occasioned by an undue accumulation of the fatty matter which is separated from the blood for the purpose of lubricating the skin, and this surplus chokes up the pores and concretions. The dust floating in the air adheres to this greasy substance, and causes the black speck. This gives the face a dirty and disgusting appearance, and the remedy of squeezing, so universally resorted to, is not only painful, but frequently useless. Very often the over-dilatation of the pores causes inflammation and painful pimples.

The only certain remedy for this affection is to wash the face with warm water, and *GO-RAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap*, which is also infallible in the removal of tan, freckles, sallowness, redness, pustules, ringworm, morphea, salt rheum, chaps, cracks, chafes, old sores, &c. Beside being delicious for shaving, *GO-RAUD'S Poudre Subtile* is warranted to eradicate superfluous human hair. *GO-RAUD'S Grecian Hair Dye* is the only preparation extant that will positively dye red, light or grey hair, a rich and unchangeable black. *GO-RAUD'S Liquid Rouge* is designed to impart to pallid cheeks the natural hue of the rose.

It is important that these articles should be purchased genuine. This can only be done by procuring them at Dr. Felix Go-raud's Depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway; of Jordan, 2 Milk street, Boston, and of Druggists generally throughout the Union.

DETLARS AND COUNTRY DEALERS can be supplied with *Sulphate and Soda Powders*—Inks, blue and black—Hair Oil, Bear's and Macassar—Essences, Perfumery, India Inks, &c., at No. 23 Centre street, (next door to "National Police Gazette Office.") of a superior kind, and at liberal prices. m21 if

BEAR'S OIL, HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the OIL prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR TO THE BALD, and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHRY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. MESSRS. A. S. SANDS & CO. have spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the OIL, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by H. JOHNSON, 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, cor. of Chambers st. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. feb 14

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

70 South st. cor. Maiden Lane, New York, and 90 Water-st. cor. Broadway. The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE UNION LINE. The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South st., corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a18

FINE WATCHES, SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c., &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices.—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,

76 Chatham-street

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The great remedy for Consumption.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort, in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up nostrums, of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the imposters who puts out the common paregoric of the shops, and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTORS.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article, as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many years close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry, for the cure of

CONSUMPTION:

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling or Raising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and resold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and Stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style, in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label, with the proprietor's signature attached.

The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffing through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and purchase no other.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.—Charles H. Ring Druggist, 192 Broadway, corner of John street; Sands 188 Broadway; Warner, 233 Bleecker street; Dodd, 771 Broadway; Lewis, 522 Greenwich street; Hart, 348 Grand street; Everett, 96 Hudson street; or Bailey, corner of Fulton and Sands street, Brooklyn. m21.

BARTINE'S LOTION.

DEPOT 325 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

In cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, Fractured bones, bruises, Contusions, attended with pain and inflammation, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, and Wounds of all kinds, it affords an immediate and permanent relief. It is perhaps the only article that can be depended upon in the cure of those PAINS in the BACK and SIDE generally produced by taking colds after violent exertion and overheating.

For Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, Erysipelas, Tetters, or Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all kinds of Eruptions of the skin, Old Sores and Ulcers, Fever Sores, Weakness and Complaints of the Urinary Organs, Fluor Albus, it is a most excellent remedy.—For Fever and Ague, Ague in the Breast and Face, Chump in the Stomach, Bowel Complaints, Headache and Toothache, it acts like a charm. But above all, in the cure of Tendons and Capsular Injuries, Sprains and Wounds of every description, it shows in a most astonishing manner its magical power.

This is to certify that several of my friends have used Bartine's Emulsion for rheumatic affections, sprains, &c., and they have experienced great benefits therefrom, and some of them a final cure. I can earnestly recommend it, having witnessed its effects, and have no doubt if the directions are followed no expressed upon each vial, but that it will give a general satisfaction to all who use it. It is a medicine that no family should be without, as a remedy for the many evils that flesh is heir to. J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Register City and County of New-York. New York, Jan. 25th, 1855.

This invaluable medicine will be found at all the principal DRUG STORES and HOTELS in the country. feb 14

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these non-perishable safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1864.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe. The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depuyser, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. a20 6m

TOOTHACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE

BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.

This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent TOOTHACHE, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. The CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by H. JOHNSON, Chemist and Druggist, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street; 100 Fulton st., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the Union. feb 14

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street, (Granite Building), and 100 Fulton street, corner of William; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all respectable Druggists in the United States. 714

RED OR GREY HAIR.

IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye" will accomplish this without even soiling the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionables with approbation. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, Chemist, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber st. Sold also at 100 Fulton st., cor. Wm. and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents. feb 14

GEORGE F. NESBITT,

STATIONER,

Cor. of Wall and Water-sts.

NEW-YORK.

BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. FOLIO SCAP PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream. LETTER PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream. PACKET POST, \$2.50 to \$8.00 per ream. FRENCH LETTER PAPER, \$2.00 to \$5.00. IMITATION FRENCH LETTER PAPER. OTHER PAPERS of every description. COPYING PRESSES, large assortment. STEEL PENS, the greatest variety in the city. GOLD PENS of every manufacture.

ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS,

HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results. Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this, when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all OTHER CAUSES COMBINED. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all these cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin become so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of their powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarcely perspire at all. CONSIDER, THEN, THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MATTER WHICH MUST BE THROWN INTO THE BLOOD! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Loxenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of THE BODY. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the alvine evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities. The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be of no avail to cure; without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had anything pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills.—And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THINIA cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

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D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 30th January, 1846.

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[PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER, BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.]

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DAYS AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DAYS AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
160	Hugh Copley	2d Inf.	25	gray	brown	fair	5 21	Galway, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 24, 1846, Pittsburgh, N. Y.	June 11, 1846, Pittsburgh, N. Y.	
161	Elizabeth A. Simmons	"	25	black	black	dark	5 7	Jefferson Co. N. Y.	carpenter	Oct. 22, " Oswego, N. Y.	" 12, " Oswego, N. Y.	
162	George B. Hicks	Recruit	25	hazel	brown	dark	5 11	Clark Co. Ohio	printer	May 6, 1846, Newport, Ky.	" 9, " Newport Bha. Ky.	
163	Lawrence Gelvin	"	24	black	black	dark	5 6	Clifton, Ireland	laborer	May 20, " Rochester, N. Y.	" 4, " Rochester, N. Y.	
164	James Borch	Rec't 2d Dr.	21	blue	light	fair	5 7	Rosstock, Germany	butcher	June 20, " New York city	" 10, " New York Bnd.	
165	William Bruce	7th Inf.	23	blue	brown	dark	5 4	Corik, Ireland	shoemaker	Sept. 19, 1846, New York	May 5, 1846, Ft. Brown, Texas	Second Desertion.
166	Benjamin Hayer	"	20	blue	brown	dark	5 4	Soden, Germany	tailor	Sept. 2, 1846, New Orleans	" 2, " "	
167	Thomas Hayer	"	21	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Uavan Co. Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1844, New Orleans	May 28, " Camp op. Matamoros	
168	Henry Dickman	Recruit	25	gray	dark	light	5 7	Paris, France	painter	June 13, 1846, New York	June 26, 1846, Fort Columbus	Enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
169	John McCall	"	21	blue	sandy	fair	5 10	Ireland	laborer	April 3, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	" 26, " "	Enlisted for General Service.
170	Martin McNeill	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	blacksmith	April 27, 1846, Boston, Mass.	" 26, " "	do do
171	Bernabes S. Walker	"	21	black	brown	dark	5 8	Union, Maine	laborer	June 8, 1846, " "	" 26, " "	do do
172	George Froudford	"	21	gray	dark	dark	5 6	at Sea	laborer	" 1, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 26, " "	do do
173	George Markley	"	27	gray	brown	ruddy	5 6	Delaware, Penn.	laborer	" 10, 1846, " "	" 26, " "	do do
174	Thomas McCatney	"	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Glasgow, Scotland	shoemaker	" 24, 1846, " "	" 26, " Philadelphia, Pa.	do 2d Reg't Art'y.
175	Frederick Hurd	"	21	gray	brown	ruddy	5 6	Greenfield, N. Y.	bootman	" 18, 1846, Albany, N. Y.	" 26, " "	
176	Samuel McKee	6th Inf.	23	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 8	Ohio, Virginia	blacksmith	Oct. 21, 1846, Pittsburgh	May 16, " Fort Smith, Ark.	Second Desertion.
177	Graham Thomas	"	25	blue	light	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1846, Newport, Ky.	April 7, " "	
178	Thomas Winters	"	25	hazel	dark	dark	5 6	South Carolina	tailor	April 31, 1846, Fort Smith, Ark.	May 13, " "	
179	John Cates	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Tennessee	farmer	Dec. 4, 1845, Newport, Ky.	" 14, " "	
180	Robert Lishman	"	27	hazel	black	dark	5 7	Berkshire, Mass.	laborer	Oct. 27, 1845, Pittsburgh	" 24, " "	
181	Lombard S. Hancock	Recruit	25	gray	light	fair	5 6	Wilberham, Mass.	blacksmith	June 4, 1846, Hartford, Conn.	June 13, " Hartford, Conn.	
182	George Holland	2d Art.	25	gray	brown	light	5 7	Ireland	upholster	Feb. 3, " Fort Mifflin	June 5, " Fort Columbus	
183	John Hill	2d Art.	25	gray	dark	dark	5 8	Ireland	butcher	May 26, " Fort Columbus	June 8, " "	
184	Henry Hovem	"	25	dark	dark	dark	5 6	Ireland	laborer	June 11, " "	June 18, " "	
185	Thomas Logan	"	27	hazel	red	sandy	5 8	Ireland	laborer	" 11, " "	June 18, " "	
186	James Burnham	"	27	blue	dark	ruddy	5 7	Connecticut	laborer	May 26, " Hartford	June 24, " "	
187	John McCullough	"	21	blue	brown	light	5 10	Ireland	laborer	June 23, " Burlington, Vt.	June 29, " "	
188	Michael McLaughlin	"	23	gray	lt brown	fair	5 11	Ireland	laborer	July 25, " Fort Columbus	June 11, " "	
189	John Williams	"	23	blue	fair	fair	5 11	Essex Co. N. York	laborer	Aug. 11, 1846, " "	June 11, " "	
190	William Kidd	6th Inf.	25	gray	lt brown	fair	5 8	Limerick, Ireland	soldier	Jan. 19, 1846, Fort Gibson, N. C.	From Furlough	Furlough expired May 9, 1846.
191	Patrick Aylward	Recruit	19	gray	lt brown	fair	5 9	Kilbenny, Ireland	millar	June 24, " Rochester, N. Y.	June 27, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	
192	James B. Root	8th Inf.	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 6	Hudson, N. H.	laborer	July 7, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	May 17, " Camp at Metamora	
193	Garret Righturo	4th Art.	25	blue	brown	dark	5 8	Roskland, N. Y.	shoemaker	June 6, 1846, Carlisle Bk's	Crossing Allegany mountains	Deserted at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1846—app'd at Toledo, O. June 13, 1846.
194	William J. Spicer	2d Inf.	21	black	dark	dark	5 6	Portsmouth, England	laborer	March 30, " Madison, N. Y.	June 29, 1846, Madison Bk's, N. Y.	
195	Uriah Izar	"	23	gray	light	light	5 10	Pennsylvania	farmer	June 8, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	" 25, " Detroit, Mich.	
196	Robert Handy	"	25	gray	lt brown	fair	5 6	New York	laborer	" 6, 1846, Detroit, Mich.	" 17, " "	It is probable that he has gone off to some manufacturing district of his state.
197	John Henry Evans	1st Drag.	24	hazel	black	dark	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	cotton manuf.	" 23, " Baltimore	" 27, " Baltimore	Enlisted for 2d Dragoons
198	Michael Sullivan	"	23	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Ireland	blacksmith	May 27, 1846, St. Louis	" 9, " Fort Leavenworth	do do
199	John F. Leiser	Recruit	24	hazel	brown	light	5 7	Germany	tailor	June 10, 1846, New York	July 1, 1846, Fort Columbus	do do
200	James Clay	"	27	blue	light	ruddy	5 10	Hanover, Virginia	painter	June 3, " Boston	" 6, " "	do do
201	Charles McCurdy	"	21	gray	sandy	fair	5 7	Oswego, New York	farmer	June 16, " Syracuse	" 9, " "	do do
202	John Hoffman	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Germany	shoemaker	May 16, " New York	" 9, " "	do do
203	Joseph Souer	"	29	hazel	dark	dark	5 10	Prussia	laborer	June 23, " Reading, Pa.	" 2, " Reading, Pa.	
204	Clark B. Crooks	Mis. Rids.	19	dk haz	black	fair	5 11	Westmoreland, Pa.	printer	June 16, " Columbus Ohio	" 2, " Columbus, Ohio	
205	Wm. H. H. Shinn	Recruit	23	gray	sandy	fair	5 9	Hillsboro, Ohio	tailor	June 26, 1846, Dayton, Ohio	July 9, 1846, Dayton, Ohio	
206	Stephen Seice	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Green Co. N. York	farmer	" 2, " Utica, N. Y.	" 16, " Utica, N. Y.	When he left, had on private's cott. jacket and blue overalls.
207	Leopold Klinger	"	27	gray	dark	dark	5 9	Germany	laborer	July 14, " Kingston, N. Y.	" 14, " Kingston, N. Y.	wore d't cloth jacket & lt pl'd pants
208	Christian Ferber	"	23	gray	brown	light	5 4	"	soldier	" 13, " "	" 13, " "	" blue " & blue "
209	Jacob Ferber	"	23	hazel	brown	light	5 4	"	weaver	" 13, " "	" 13, " "	from Rendezvous
210	John Ferber	"	23	gray	light	fair	5 7	Tyrene, Ireland	laborer	" 9, " Philadelphia	" 11, " Philadelphia, Pa.	
211	John Voll	2d Art.	25	gray	light	ruddy	5 10	Germany	laborer	" 13, " Fort Columbus	Fort Columbus	
212	John McCullough	"	21	blue	brown	light	5 10	Ireland	laborer	" 2, " "	" 2, " "	
213	Solomon Bates	"	19	blue	brown	light	5 10	Vermont	blacksmith	" 13, " "	" 13, " "	
214	John Snider	Rec. 2d Art.	25	hazel	brown	dark	5 10	Prussia	laborer	" 4, " Philadelphia, Pa.	July 12, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	Enlisted by Lt Blair, 2d Artillery.
215	Andrew H. Taylor	1st Inf.	21	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	Curtisville, Pa.	tailor	" 4, " Erie, Pa.	" 10, " Erie, Pa.	Deserted from Buffalo May 1, 1846, surrendered at Buffalo, March 23, 1846; deserted at Fort Niagara April 15, 1846, from confinement
216	Henry Reip	Recruit	21	blue	light	fair	5 8	Karlsruhe, Germany	tailor	June 26, " Rochester, N. Y.	" 9, " Rochester, N. Y.	
217	William Zimmerman	"	23	blue	brown	ruddy	5 9	Wamer, Prussia	blacksmith	July 6, " "	" 9, " "	
218	John Farmer	2d Inf.	23	blue	light	fair	5 9	Merriman Co. N. H.	musician	Nov. 23, 1844, Buffalo, N. Y.	April 19, " Fort Niagara	

\$30 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF FREEMAN.—The jury in the case of the negro Freeman, recently tried at Auburn, for the murder of the Van Ness family, rendered a verdict of guilty, on Thursday last. The next day he was called for sentence. The Court House was filled to overflowing, a large portion of the audience being ladies. The appearance of the prisoner was unconcerned as usual. Judge Whiting then beckoned the prisoner to come to him. The prisoner stepped up to the stand.

JUDGE WHITING—(In a loud voice) can you hear me?

The prisoner (who is deaf) turned his ear to the Judge so as almost to touch his face.

JUDGE—Do you know me now? (Very loud.)

PRISONER nodded assent.

JUDGE—Do you remember John G. Van Ness?

PRISONER nodded assent.

JUDGE—Do you know you killed him?

PRISONER assented as before.

JUDGE—You have been tried for killing him, do you understand that?

PRISONER—Don't know.

JUDGE—We are now going to sentence you—the jury say you killed him. Do you know what I mean?

PRISONER—I don't know.

JUDGE—Did you hear what I said; do you know what I mean? You have been tried for killing him—do you understand that?—Do you know that?—The jury say you're guilty; that you did kill him—do you understand that?

To the above questions the prisoner said, I don't know.

JUDGE—Do you know who the jury are?—those men who sit there, (pointing to the jury.)

Well, they say you did kill him, and now we are going to sentence you to be hanged. Do you understand that?

PRISONER—Yes.

JUDGE—Have you anything to say against it?—anything to tell about it?

PRISONER—I don't know.

The Judge then remanded him to his seat, and proceeded to pronounce the following sentence; the prisoner all the time sitting—

The judgment of the law is, that the prisoner at the bar, William Freeman, be taken from this place to the place from whence he came, there to remain until Friday the eighteenth day of September next, and that on that day, between the hours of one and four of the afternoon, he be taken from thence to the place of execution appointed by law, and there be hung by the neck until he shall be dead.

SPIRIOUS MONEY.—Counterfeit Mexican dollars are very plentiful in Philadelphia and other places. They are new and recent issue.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—We see by the Saratoga Sentinel that Abram Wilcox, who was to have been executed on Tuesday next for the murder of Samuel McKinster, in December last, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Wright to imprisonment for life, and that he started on Thursday in the custody of the Sheriff, for the Clinton prison.

The prisoner, without apparent provocation, had publicly, but without a word of altercation, or any sign of passion, stabbed the deceased, inflicting silently and rapidly nineteen wounds, many of them mortal, in the presence of a number of witnesses, not one of them supposing he was using a deadly weapon. After this he disappeared and was found in the barn hanging by the neck insensible, and was with difficulty restored to life. In the communication of Gov. Wright to the Sheriff of Saratoga, he refers to these characteristics of the offence, and to testimony adduced on the trial, showing apparent delusion of mind on the part of the accused; and though admitting that if a juror on the case, he would have been compelled to find the same verdict that was rendered on the trial—gives the benefit of a possible doubt to the prisoner, and commutes the sentence to one of imprisonment for life. In this he is sustained by the opinion of the Chancellor, who, on a review of the evidence, is convinced that the testimony of the insanity of the accused was complete, and who advised his detention in a Lunatic Asylum, instead of in the State Prison. The opinion of the three Supreme Court Judges was adverse to this, and the engagements of the Attorney-General prevented his advice being obtained; but with this evidence that the case admitted of so wide a difference of construction, the Executive felt constrained to lean to the side of mercy, so far as to commute to imprisonment for life; the punishment which the Court has awarded to the prisoner.

When the prisoner was informed of the change made by the Ballston Democrat, he exhibited no emotion of joy, but coolly remarked in substance, that it was a matter of very little importance to himself what was done with him, but that on account of his friends it would perhaps be better to die a natural death than upon the scaffold.—*Albany Atlas.*

POLICE CHANGES.—Eli Perry has been appointed Captain of the Fifth Ward Police in place of Captain Dusenbury, who like a good officer has gone into the ranks to do the city service. Thomas J. Baker has also been appointed to the vacant place of first assistant captain.

A NEW YORK LARK IN LIMBO.—The Springfield, Mass. Gazette of Saturday, gives the following particulars of the arrest of a supposed hotel thief in that town, who called himself a clerk in the house of Hoadly, Phelps & Co., of this city, but who was afterwards recognized as having served a term in the Boston House of Correction for robbery:—

"A young fellow, named Henry C. Welch, about 21 years of age, representing himself as a clerk of Hoadly, Phelps & Co., of New York, who has been stopping at the U. S. Hotel, in this town, two or three days, was detected on Friday evening, about 11 o'clock, ensconced under the bed in a room occupied by Mr. Sylvester Lyman, of New York. Mr. Lyman looked under his bed before retiring, as is his practice, and discovered Welch, who at once attempted to escape, but was prevented until an alarm was given and help obtained to arrest him. He had divested himself of most of his clothing, and left the door of his own room, near by, ajar; evidently with the purpose of slipping into his bed readily after having accomplished his felonious purposes. He was arraigned before Justice Hooker, this morning, on a charge of burglary, and was bound over in the sum of \$500 to the December Court. When taken, he alleged that he was mistaken in the room, afterwards that he was intoxicated, and subsequently, that he did not know how he got there.

"A number of keys, with numbers upon them, evidently hotel keys, were found upon him, which he pretended were keys to various cellars in the establishment where he was employed in New York.

"Sheriff day at once recognized him as a 'second corner,' who was discharged from the House of Correction in February last; after a year's imprisonment for stealing in the Clinton House.

"Welch was something of a swell, and on Friday afternoon was riding out with one or two young ladies into whose regards he had ingratiated himself. To bolster up his credit with his landlord he alleged he had a note of his employer of \$1000 for collection against a respectable mercantile firm in this town, and expressed some solicitude as to their solvency. It is almost needless to say that no such note existed.

NEW RECORDER'S OFFICE.—The Common Council have agreed to supply Recorder Scott with an office fronting the Park; and the venerable "Dead House" is to be repaired and renovated for that purpose. The location is good.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

THIS remarkable discovery comprises an entirely safe and novel application of the mysterious power of Galvanism, as a remedial agent. The GALVANIC RINGS in connection with the MAGNETIC FLUID, have been used with entire success in all cases of EMBU-MATISM, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; Gout, Tic Doloréux, Toothache, Bronchitis, Vertigo, nervous or sick Headache, Indigestion, Paralysis, Palsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Cramp, palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, stiffness of Joints, Spinal complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, nervous Tremors, dizziness of the Head, pains in the Chest and Side, general Debility, deficiency of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. In cases of Dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs, they have been found equally successful. The Rings are of different prices, being made of all sizes, and of various ornamental patterns, and can be worn by the most delicate female without the slightest inconvenience.

THE GALVANIC BELTS, BANDS, BRACE-LETS, &c. &c.

Are modifications of the invention, and are recommended in more chronic cases of disease, where the Rings do not possess sufficient intensity or power. They are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, ankles, chest, or any part of the body with perfect ease. Any Galvanic power that is required may thus be obtained, and no complaint which the mysterious agent of Galvanism can effect, will fail to be permanently relieved.

CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID is used in connection with the Rings and their modifications. This composition has been pronounced by the French Chemists, to be one of the most valuable discoveries of modern science. It is believed to possess the remarkable power of rendering the nerves sensitive to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration of the influence of the seat of disease, and thus giving rapid and permanent relief.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

The following are Dr. CHRISTIE'S exclusive Agents in the within-named cities. All articles obtained from other persons in these places are worthless counterfeits. New York, D. C. MORRIS, 134 Fulton Street; Albany, J. N. CUTLER, 44 State Street; Boston, Mrs. E. KIDDER, 100 Court Street; Philadelphia, E. F. H. AND CO., 68 South Fourth Street; Baltimore, SETH S. HAWES, 108 Baltimore Street, and corner of Charles and Frank Streets; Washington, O. FISH & CO., Brown's Hotel; Richmond, DUVALL & PURCELL; Lowell, KIDDER & WATKINS, cor. of Merimack and John Streets; Worcester, M. B. GREEN & CO. 57 ly

PRISON ENLARGED.—The new prison erected in the rear of Essex market, must be enlarged to accommodate the crowd picked up during the night as disorderlies, &c.